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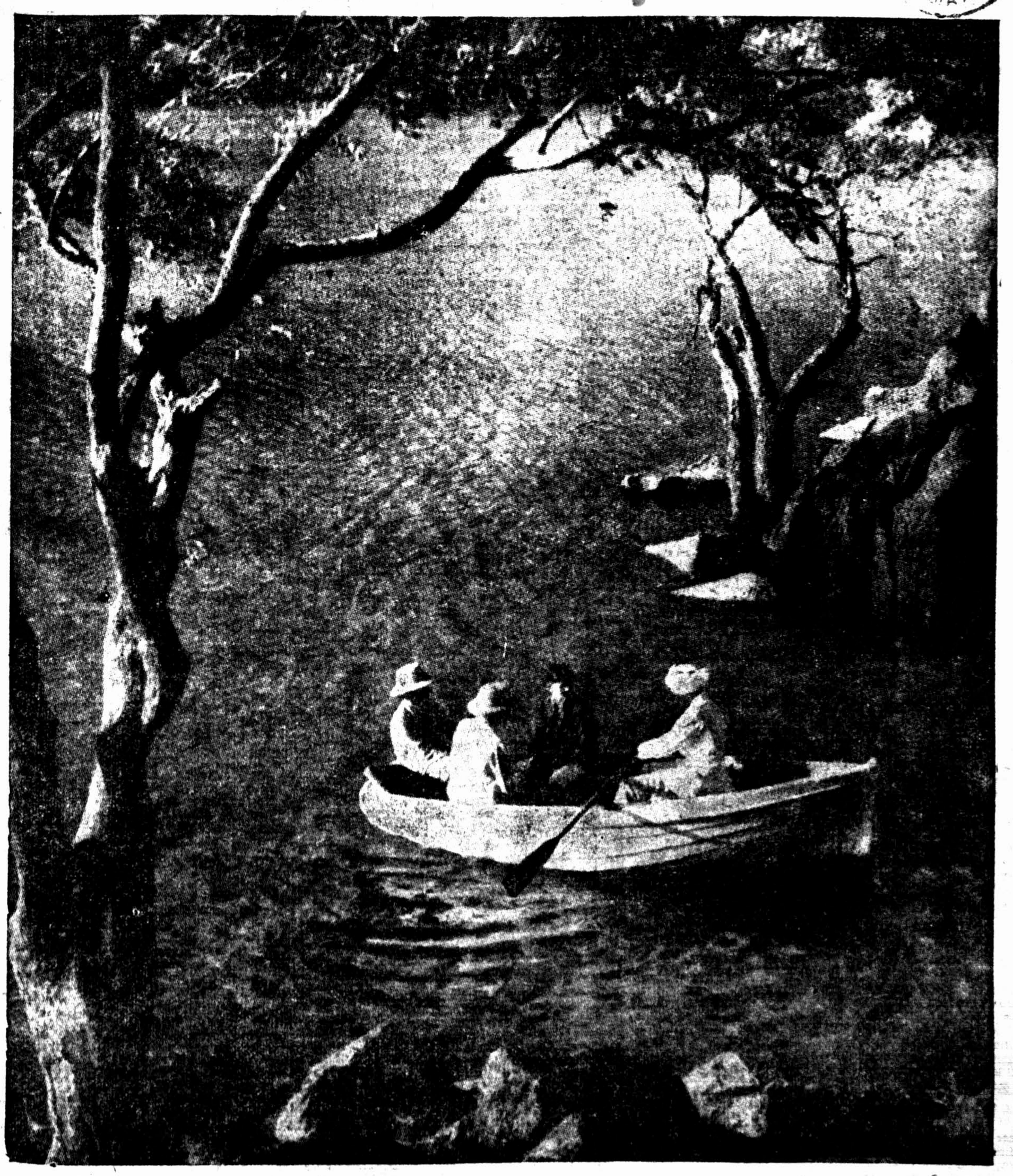
NAKHI LAKE CALLING



Bombay State has many beauty spots to attract tourists. Nakhi Lake of Mount Abu mirrors the beauty of the mountain scenery in its glassy waters and provides the ideal setting for boating and yachting. Dotted with well laid lawns, gardens and statuary, it is the paradise of resort-hunters, especially on moon-lit nights.

ISLAND EMPIRE OF AUSTRALIA

SEE PAGE 5

Bird's-Eye View Of Men

BY JESSIE ASH ARNDT

(EXCLUSIVE FROM 'CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,' BOSTON).

"ROCKABY baby, in the tree-top—"

Mother Thrush stopped singing to her baby thrushes as she heard Mrs. Pileated Woodpecker knocking above. Mrs. Woodpecker seemed agitated, and Mother Thrush knew why, but she waited for Mrs. Woodpecker to tell her.

"Do you see those funny humans down there?"

"Bird watchers," said Mother Thrush. "Not dangerous—just amusing."

"But they're looking right up here. Seem to be watching me," said Mrs. Woodpecker apprehensively.

Mother Thrush reassured her own family with a gentle little sound as she looked over the edge of her nest. Sure enough, there they were, 15 or 20 humans of various sizes and shapes, some of them sitting against the old gray barn, others practically lying on their backs, with binoculars trained on puzzled Mrs. Woodpecker. One or two had cameras.

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"It's a wonderful opportunity to study the habits of humans," Mother Thrush remarked. "But, of course, it means that even in this exclusive residential section we have no privacy.

"However, we are really quite safe, Mrs. Woodpecker. Go right on bringing in food for the children. They will not move for the rest of the afternoon; I've had time to observe them before and made some notes on their behaviour. Not all humans are alike," she continued, as Mrs. Woodpecker stopped to listen, looking down from time to time at the row of silent Audubon members on a birding expedition.

"Most humans talk," said Mrs. Thrush, who had not always had her nest in this secluded spot. "But bird watchers seldom do except in what they call whispers. And usually if anyone starts to say something out loud all the rest put their fingers to their lips in some kind of sign language. That's one of the peculiarities of bird watchers."

Mrs. Woodpecker tapped vigorously in annoyance. "They're all looking right at me. How do you know they're harmless?" she insisted uncomfortably.

●

"Because I've observed them practically all my life, and my father told me about them, too," said Mother Thrush. "Why, they'd travel a hundred miles and stay up all night just to hear one of our family sing in flight. In fact, my father said next time they came to Greylock Mountain he was going to sing for them because they'd come all that way."

"But are you sure these are the harmless variety of humans?" Mrs. Woodpecker persisted. "Do they always wear the same markings?"

Mrs. Thrush left her nest for a better look at the group. You couldn't mistake them. There were men and women in old clothes and comfortable shoes, all with their binoculars and little notebooks. Some had small pocket bird books, too, open right at the page with Mrs. Pileated Woodpecker's coloured photograph on it.

●

"Go and see for yourself. You should feel flattered," said Mother Thrush, tossing off a little song for the benefit of the birders as she flew back to her nest.

Mrs. Woodpecker flew over for a closer view and came back to get more information from Mother Thrush. Some of the other birds in the neighbourhood stopped by to observe the odd humans and make further notes for their own records.

"These specimens all have different markings from the ones that were here earlier in the season," Mrs. Phoebe observed as she caught another yellow butterfly.

"True," said Mother Thrush, "and no two are alike, but you can always tell them by their field glasses, bird books, and notebooks."

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 5))

WEEK-END FUN

"My good man," said Mr. Bennigham to the owner of the grocer's shop, "how is it you have not called on me for my account?"

"Oh, I never ask a gentleman for money.

"Indeed! But what do you do if he doesn't pay?"

"Why, after a certain time," said he, "I conclude he is not a gentleman, and then I ask him."

* * *

"When I was a boy," reminisced the famous lawyer, "my highest ambition was to be a pirate."

"That so?" said his client. "Congratulations."

* * *

"It was about 2 a.m., and I wakes up feeling awful," tells Jimmy Durante, "so I calls my doctor ta come right over. It's a terrible night out, so I apologizes ta him when he comes.

"'Dat's all right,' says the doc, 'I got another patient in the neighbourhood—so I can kill two birds with one stone.'"

* * *

When the telephone operator explained to the man that it costs five shillings to talk to Birmingham, the man asked: "Isn't there any rate for just listening? I have to call my wife."

* * *

A motorist travelling through the countryside stopped for petrol in a tiny village. "What's this place called?" he asked the station attendant.

The native shifted from one foot to the other.

"All depends," he drawled. "Do you mean by them that has to live in this forsaken, moth-eaten, dust-coated, one-eyed hole, or by them that's merely enjoyin' its quaint and picturseque rustic charms for a short spell?".

* * *

Noticing a friend knocking back drinks at a bar, the man said to him, "I thought you were allowed only one drink a day—doctor's orders!"

"Yes," said the friend, "I'm following instructions exactly. This drink here, for example, is for August 4, 1954."

* * *

The young bride noticed that her husband was depressed. "George, dearest," she whispered, "please tell me what is bothering you. Your worries are not your worries now—they are OUR worries."

"Oh, very well," said George. "WE have just had a letter from a girl in Essex, and she is suing US for breach of promise.

* * *

As a grandmother approached the century mark her friends made plans for a gala celebration. "How would you like a ride in an aeroplane?" suggested one publicity-conscious relative. "I could arrange the flight."

"I ain't a-goin' to ride in no flyin' machine," said the determined old lady. "I'll just sit here and watch television, like the Lord intended I should.

* * *

The other day I heard my five-year-old boy screaming in the playroom, and when I ran in I found the baby pulling his hair.

"Never mind," I tried to comfort him, "your baby sister doesn't understand that it hurts you."

I hadn't been out of the room for a minute when more shrieks sent me running back. This time the baby was crying.

"What's the matter with the baby?" I asked the boy.

"Nothing much", he replied calmly. "Only now she knows."

* * *

An old pioneer was invited to the home of Dr. E. E. Dale of the University of Oklahoma History Department to relate tales of early days in the state. During dinner Dr. Dale noticed that the coffee was especially potent and, remembering his guest's age, asked solicitously, "Is the coffee too strong for you?"

"No such thing as too strong coffee," growled the old-timer. "Just weak people."

★ ★ ★

A couple of U. S. army recruits were out shooting when one of them shouted to the other that he had found a dead animal on the road. "It's got three stripes!" he yelled.

"Leave him lay!" shouted back his partner. "It's either a skunk or a sergeant."

* * *

All day the weary liftman had been patiently answering questions the department-store shoppers had thrust upon him. Just before closing time, a voice from the rear of the crowded car piped up: "Suppose the lift cables broke, would we go up or down?"

The liftman's patience gave way. "That, my dear lady," he snapped, "depends entirely upon the kind of life you've been leading."

They were canoeing in the starlight.

"How bright the stars are tonight," he said. "Almost as bright as——"

"Oh, you flatterer!" she ejaculated.

"As they were last night," he continued, calmly.

* * *

The sergeant was taking particulars from a recruit.

"Are you married?"

"Yes sir."

"Any children?"

"Yes sir. Five girls and four boys."

"Nine altogether."

"No, sir. One at a time."

* * *

Not long after Mr. and Mrs. Blank's only daughter and her family had moved to a distant part of the country, their only son left for the Army. As he drove away, his mother turned to her husband and said tearfully, "You are all I have left, now."

"Darling," he replied consolingly, "I'm all you had to start with."

* * *

My neighbour across the street raises regal gladioli. My neighbour next door has a queenly cat. For two summers, Queenie Cat bent low my floral neighbour's gladoli as she leaped high after humming-birds.

Last summer, when the gladioli bloomed again, Queenie disappeared. There was no direct accusation that the gardener had turned executioner, but a distinct coolness existed between the neighbours.

Frost came. The gladioli display was over. Then Queenie appeared, sleek and fat. She had been boarding at the village veterinary's—at the expense of the flower fancier.

My husband and I decided to stay on in the country for another week's fishing and needed more money. The owner of our cabin said he would give us a reference and we could cash a cheque in the nearest town. As we drove in, I read our so-called reference: "Jim—This here guy's a no-good skunk, Lem."

Nevertheless, we looked up Jim, who read the note and promptly handed over our money.

"Considering Lem's low opinion of us," I said, "I don't understand why you cashed that cheque."

Jim chuckled. "Wal, Lem figgers that folks read his notes. He don't like to hurt no feelings, so if he don't think too much of a guy, he'll write a real polite note. The better he says a guy is, the less money I give him. But if the guy's okay, Lem says things like this here and we all get a laugh."

* * *

A little short man went into a local restaurant and sat down in a booth. The waitress brought him a glass of water and a menu, then left to wait on other customers. It was a busy hour, the little man's head did not show over the back of the booth, and the waitress forgot him. Eventually she realized she had never taken his order. She rushed to the booth. It was empty, but a note was propped neatly against the glass.

It read: "Out for lunch."

* * *

He was a Turk, and was in the United States as a student. After a year, he believed he had mastered the language enough to be taken for a native. "Look," he said to a service-station attendant one day, "I want to find out something. Would you say I was an American?"

Before the attendant could answer, two women standing nearby began to jabber at the top of their voices and he said impatiently, "Can't you tell them to be quiet?"

"Buddy, you just proved yourself a foreigner," said the attendant. "In this country we don't TELL our women to be quiet. We ask them."

WOMAN-INFESTED WORLD

BY B. R. NAIK

NATHANIEL GUBBINS wrote, "In that part of the world which is called civilized there are only three places you can avoid women—the club, the monastery and the grave.

"Even a bachelor, living in a bachelor flat, has to put up with the occasional visit of a char who comes to tidy up and hide everything he wants.

"Therefore you must make the best of a woman-infested world during what H. G. Wells believed to be its last days."

By woman-infested world he does not mean that there are proportionately more women in the world than there were, say, 100 years ago. Probably it only seems there are more.

You find them everywhere. In fact no spot is left on earth, which of course, they haven't invaded. They fill all places. You find them in restaurants that were once meant for men only. And as one of my friends put it "they tread all over you and hit you in the eye with their handbags in public vehicles." However, I never thought that they would call on our barbers too and pay an exorbitant price for a perm or whatever it is called. The result, men are neglected by the whole society of barbers. And for all this the women are to be blamed. They are the cause of those half-inch growths on the faces of men.

IN OFFICES TOO

Now, they have invaded our offices too. At least half of the applicants at an interview are women. They will tell you they are tired sitting at home. And what is the result of the interview? Men are thrown out. Therefore, the cause of this increasing unemployment is that an increasing number of women have come into the field. Not that they are more capable of handling the work, but it is just that they are more capable of handling the interview.

They play every game invented by man, from poker to anything and everything. Gubbins writes, "Slavish imitators of men,..... they wear their trousers, drink their whisky and smoke their cigarettes." And I wouldn't be surprised, if I find one of these creatures with a cigar.

ALL-OUT ADVANCE

Now one of the beautiful, gentle creatures is fighting bulls.

Of course no body would mind any of these things if they still didn't insist on being regarded as something special.

Although by their odd behaviour they have forfeited all sympathy from men, they still expect it.

Please do not misunderstand me here. I do not expect women to be angels, but certainly I can expect them to be **women!**

There was a time when women were regarded as something special. Naturally they were entitled to the small services and courtesies that were once a tribute to their charms which some of them no longer possess.

The truth is they want to be on every social scene with their marked faces—that are covered with rouge, lipstick, powder, wigs and so many other things that pass unseen or unidentified—and scarcely attired figures that are supposed to be in conformity with the so-called present vogue.

"So what is happening? I'll tell you," says Nathaniel Gubbins. "At one time evenings were set aside for the entertainment of women. They were known as Ladies' Nights and you didn't mind, for once, waiting on them and putting yourself out to please them.

"Now, as women dominate every social scene, wherever it is laid, every night is a ladies' night. And every morning or afternoon is a ladies' morning or afternoon.

"The result is that men who are not members of clubs or are not monks or dead men spend most of their lecture hours fumbling for matches to light women's cigarettes, giving up seats to them, fussing over them and keeping the conversation clean.

"And the result of this may be a mass nervous breakdown among the men of this so-called civilization."

A Spy In Every Home

BY FRANK ROBERTSON

(EXCLUSIVE FROM 'CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,' BOSTON)

TENS of thousands of citizens' security committees are being formed in Communist China with the power to arrest anyone suspected of a wide range of "offences against the state" from espionage to "incorrect thoughts".

This latest bid to tighten state control through use of fear had its beginnings in Peking early this year when the first such committees were organized.

Now, however, it is being spread to every corner of China, and the ordinance providing for the establishment of "committees for the protection of public security" has just been published by the official Communist press.

Such a system, it is pointed out here, is even more intensive than that utilized today in Soviet Russia.

Eventually, every school, factory, business firm, city street and village will have its committee providing a system of surveillance reaching into every home in China.

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The ordinance states that each committee should be composed of from three to 11 local "activists".

The committees are to act as guardians of property, but their most important task will be political — they are to work closely with the masses, according to the ordinance, in order to detect traitors, spies and counterrevolutionary elements. They also are charged with the task of reeducating those whose thoughts are not "correct".

The committees have been given power to arrest suspects but they cannot try them. Power of arrest does not extend to violators of the criminal code but is restricted to those suspected of being disloyal to state in any way.

In putting such power into hands of so many, the Peking regime is using a technique it already has employed widely. It is a system that makes every man suspicious of his neighbour in order to increase his subjugation to the state.

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The fourfold task of the committees as outlined in the ordinance approved by the government administration council are:

1. To elevate the political vigilance of the people and at the same time to observe them closely in order to guard against activities of traitors, spies, and counter-revolutionary elements.
2. To prevent sabotage and to organize and lead the people in co-operation with the government.
3. To increase mass support for the government by assisting in reeducation of counterrevolutionaries.
4. To help in the preservation of law and order.

Once the committees are functioning throughout China the Communists will have an organization that can be used effectively in nationwide movements such as the recently concluded anti-corruption campaign.

During these campaigns the Communists have demonstrated that they undersand the political use of mass psychology very well indeed.

By using these security committees, planted in every small community throughout the land, they will be able to apply this understanding even more successfully in future mass movements, for through the committees, mass action and the emotional excitement that goes along with it can readily be simulated and

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OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

ADULTERATION RULES THE ROOST IN DELHI

Too Many Loopholes In Proposed Bill

BATTLE BETWEEN TWO HEALTH MINISTERS

THE PRIME MINISTER AND ALMOST ALL HIS CONGRESSMEN COLLEAGUES OF HIS CABINET LEFT FOR INDORE.

THE FINANCE MINISTER, MR. C. D. DESHMUKH IS LEAVING ON THREE-DAY VISIT TO SIMLA TO STAY WITH THE GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB. THE DEFENCE MINISTER, MR. GOPALASWAMY AYYANGAR HAS RETURNED TO CAPITAL ON SATURDAY.

The problem of adulteration is coming to the forefront in Delhi. The Bharat Sewa Samaj has made it its first target of attack. The two Municipal Committees are also waking up to their own responsibility of protecting the citizens from the anti-social elements. Even the Central Health Ministry has drafted a bill, which has been circulated for eliciting opinions. Adulteration has become a real menace to society, particularly in Delhi. Adulteration of milk had been a common feature of almost every city in India.

In Delhi, ghee, butter, oils, cooked foods, wheat, rice, spices, medicines (patent and otherwise), sugar, and even garden manure are adulterated.

The problem is a complicated one. On the one side, the Law is defective and even Rajkumari Amrit Kaur's much boosted bill is full of loopholes.

It gives a very wide rope to the "motive" underlying adulteration. A person adulterating foodstuffs in good faith will be let off.

Then the punishment awarded is so inadequate that it makes adulteration worthwhile to indulge in. Thirdly there is utter lack of public co-operation with the authorities to cope with the evil. Responsible people in Delhi, for instance know where the drugs and medicines are adulterated. And yet they are unwilling to report to authorities or give evidence in the case, if one is launched against an offender.

Then again, the full mentle of independence has fallen, only on the Judiciary. By its interpretations of Law, it is making the administration impossible. A case can be cited. Hawkers had become a problem in New Delhi. The New Delhi Municipal Committee took stringent action against them, particularly in one locality. On the last working day hawkers filed a civil suit against the Committee and the Court after issuing an injunction, rose for a month, the whole of September being the vacation month. Meanwhile, the particular locality has become a bazar. There is a good deal of talk about civic sense. The Judiciary has shown that it is no better than any other man in the street. The Founding Fathers never intended such use of Constitution as it is being put to today.

LADIES' DUEL

Delhi is faced with ungracious struggle between two ladies, both of whom enjoyed years of closest association with Father of Nation and apostle of peace and non-violence, Mahatma Gandhi. Rajkumari Dr. Amrit Kaur is determined to have supreme control over Delhi's hospitals, while Delhi's Health Minister, Dr. Sushila Nayyar claims that the Government of Part C States Act has transferred them to her. As already reported, the All-India Medical Institute was to be located near the Irwin Hospital, for which purpose, the foundation stone of the Institute was laid in the vicinity of Irwin Hospital. Irwin Hospital itself was to be enlarged and made a teaching hospital. The Delhi Ministry, while assuring all co-operation with the scheme, insisted that the Irwin Hospital should be under its control. This was

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 5)

SINGING FOR CHARITY

Lata Mangeshkar, the well-kn own play-back singer sang at the Excelsior in aid of Sanskrit Vikas Samiti. Mr. C. Ramachandra conducted the orchestra.

GROWING TWO GRAINS WHERE ONE GREW BEFORE

International Rice Strain Improvement Project

RICE, the most important single food-crop of the world supplying about one-fourth of the food energy for the human race, is found in over 8,000 varieties all over the world.

Of these, about 3,000 varieties are, today, being grown on a 190-acre stretch of farm attached to the Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack for experimental purposes. The object is to breed selective types with higher and improved yields.

In India, the average yield of clean rice is 750 lbs. per acre, although yields of 2,500 lbs. have been obtained in Japan. Both climate and variety are responsible for the low Indian yield.

For co-operative action as regards reproduction, conservation, distribution and consumption of rice, the F.A.O. has appointed an International Rice Commission to initiate, wherever possible, co-operative projects for increased production of this staple food. One such scheme known as the International Rice Hybridisation Project is now functioning at the Cuttack Rice Research Institute.

The project is for the benefit of the participating countries such as Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Indo-China, Japan, Malaya Philippines and Thailand.

The project is run by funds provided by F.A.O. as well as by contributions from the participating countries.

TWO MAIN TYPES

Although botanically rice belongs to one species alone, only a few varieties are commercially important. These come under two main heads: The 'Indica' and 'Japonica' stocks. The 'Indica' variety is sown not only in India, but also in Indo-China, Indonesia, Burma Thailand, Ceylon, Philippines, Palestine and other tropical countries. The 'Japonica' type is found in the sub-tropics, the countries of Europe, in Italy and Spain, Japan, the Northern areas of China, Korea and Australia.

The two types differ in some fundamental respects. The 'Japonica' type, with round grains, thrives well in cool climates. It responds to fertilisers and produces high yields, as in Italy and Japan. The 'Indica' type has long grains, requires warmer climate and produces a fair crop on soils with low fertility. It responds to fertilisers up to a point. But after that fertilisers only give it vegetative growth but no further grain formation.

In sub-tropical regions, 'Indica' varieties give a generally low yield. Since the rice plant is so very sensitive to climatic environment, 'Japonica' varieties cannot be grown in India to produce the same results as elsewhere. It is here that the need for hybridisation comes.

WORK AT CUTTACK

At the Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack, hybridisation experiments centre on breeding varieties giving high yields and which respond to manuring. This is sought to be achieved by crossing Indian and South-East Asian varieties of rice with Japanese varieties known for high yields in Japan.

The hybridisation scheme was started at the Cuttack Institute in 1950. The participating countries like Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Indo-China, Malaya, Pakistan, Philippines and Thailand have offered two to four varieties for crossing, and from Japan has come of the best 'Japonica' varieties.

The hybridisation scheme works in two stages. The crosses are to be made for all the participating countries and the first hybrid generation is raised at the Central Rice Research Institute. The seeds of the hybrids are then supplied to the participating countries for growing the second and subsequent hybrid generation. The second stage of this work is done in the participating countries themselves, where they will grow the second subsequent hybrid generation plants and select suitable varieties adaptable to local conditions.

At the Cuttack Institute over 30 'Indica' parents submitted by nine countries have been crossed with eight 'Japonica type. This consists of about 150 cross combinations out of a total of about 270 envisaged in the scheme. In all, as many as 115,000 flowers have been individually crossed and about 15,000 hybrid seeds obtained.

During last year, the Central Rice Research Institute has raised 3,000 hybrid plants from crossed seeds obtained from the different crosses.

The Institute has collected seeds from these hybrid plants and sent them to the respective participating countries for starting the second stage of the project, i.e., growing the hybrid parents and selecting suitable ones from them.

STILL UNDER STUDY

The hybrid seeds meant for India are still under study. In the International Scheme four 'Indica' varieties of rice from India have been included for crossing with 'Japonica' types. But India has about 4,000 varieties of rice. To meet the full requirements of this country, a hybrid scheme financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is also being carried out at the Institute in which 33 'Indica' varieties from the various states of India are being crossed with 'Japonica' varieties. This scheme will be completed within three years.

Today, in India, following continued research, about 300 improved varieties of rice are available. Improved varieties give 15 to 20 per cent more yield than the conventional types grown so far.

STARS AND SINGERS

Nargis, Yashodra Katju, Meena Kapoor and Gita ... participated in the charity show in aid of Sanskrit Vikas Samiti.

CREATION LASTED ONE HOUR

HOW much time did creation take? Religions take various views. The Bible puts it at six days.

But evidence from the 'fossils' left by the process of creation go to show that the whole process lasted only one hour. These 'fossils' are our atoms of today.

A study by specialists in various fields of science le ads to the conclusion that this creation took place abo ut three billion years ago.

Three Billion Years Ago

ALL the atoms that make up the world and the great universe of stars, planets, and dust — the tiny ultimate bits of matter that constitute our bodies and this very page — were formed in a single hour THREE BILLION YEARS AGO, according to a view that is finding wider acceptance in scientific circles, writes Fritz Leiber in "Science Digest."

One of the chief contributors to this new view is George Gamow, professor of theoretical physics at George Washington University, and this writer is indebted to his recently-published book, 'The Creation of the Universe,' (Viking Press, 1952, $3.75) but there are many other contributors —astronomers, physicists, mathematicians, chemists, geologists — far too many to be named in a brief article.

The new view pictures the birth and development of the universe as an evolutionary process as natural as the growth of a tree or man, or the evolution of a breed of animals. There are blank spots, disputed areas, unanswered questions, but on the whole we are shown a chain of events easy to follow: from an original intensely hot cloud of gas on to the separation of the galaxies or clouds of embryonic stars, the slow birth of the stars themselves, and finally the growth of planets capable of providing a foothold for life and intelligence.

'THE FOSSILS'

Before we start to fill in the picture, there's an obvious question: Isn't all this sheer speculation, apt to be upset tomorrow by a new notion? Where is the solid evidence? Even a scientist asking us to believe dinosaurs once roamed the earth has at least some fossil bones to show.

But the atoms themselves are fossils. They shift their patterns and linkages like dancers seeking new partners, but they themselves —from airy hydrogen to heavy gold — never really change, except for the rare radioactive ones.

So far as is known, most atoms are the same today as they were the instant they were formed — far better-preserved fossils than any searcher for extinct animals has ever discovered.

Or think of the light seen by the giant telescope at Palomar when it peers out as far as it can. That light has been on its way for a billion years since it was born in some bright star. It is a billion years old and shows things as they were a billion years ago. What else to call it but fossil light?

MORE EVIDENCE

Granted that we have this solid evidence to go on — still, must not CONDITIONS have been so different three billion years ago that it is idle to speculate about what went on then? The geologist can reproduce in his laboratory the pressures that created some rocks, but can we in any way reproduce on ear the titanic forces that shaped the universe?

Again the answer seems to be yes. Atomic reactors and bombs aside, the scientific machines popularly called atom-smashers can accelerate atoms to the tremendous speeds they are believed to have had during the hour of creation, can smash them and also weld them together, as happened then. Just a very few atoms, of course, tiny samples, but a few can be enough to prove a point.

'GAS OF STARS'

One final question before getting on to the story: Doesn't the sheer NUMBER of objects involved block any attempt to picture the true growth of the universe? Astronomy has never found a single simple answer to the problem of how only three bodies moving in space influence each other; how then hope to describe the movements of millions of millions of galaxies, each containing many billion stars?

Powerful mathematical tools of analysis provide the answer here, plus laboratory-type models in which particles of gas, dust and liquid play the part of stars. (Astronomers sometimes describe galaxies as "a gas of stars.") And last but not least, the new "electronic brains" can perform the work of thousands of men with pencil and paper, and so make possible laborious calculations astronomers and physicists could never before attempt.

Process Of Birth Of Planets

LIGHT BY WEIGHT

And now to sketch the history of the universe as derived by human and electronic minds from the analysis of fossil atoms and light.

Picture a single huge dense spherical cloud of the simplest atomic particles—neutrons, protons, and electrons—plus light, or radiant energy, mostly in the form of very-short wavelength X rays and cosmic rays. This light (we cannot call it sunlight, of course for there were then no suns) was at first the most plentiful ingredient of the budding universe. Today we hardly think of light as having weight, and the atomic bomb has shown us what a vast amount of radiant energy can be produced from a tiny noggin of matter.

Yet in those early times there was more light, by weight, than matter in the universe.

The cloud was ceaselessly expanding. AT FIRST ITS DENSITY WAS SO GREAT—LIGHT AND MATTER COMBINED — THAT A SINGLE TEASPOONFUL WEIGHED AS MUCH AS A BLOCK OF ICE ONE HALF MILE ON A SIDE. When it had become about as thin as the air we breathe, though still drenched with radiation and at a temperature of billions of degrees, there began the creation of the atoms we know.

Before this, no complex atoms formed of several single particles could stay whole; the battering radiation forbid it. Now for about one hour, and one only, conditions were right for atom-growth.

Single particles colliding stayed welded together, and sometimes grew by further collisions into much heavier atoms, such as those of iron and lead.

TIME OVER

By the end of the hour the temperature had fallen to around TWO BILLION DEGREES FAHRENHEIT, TOO LOW FOR ANY MORE ATOM-GROWTH—and some of the ingredients, the neutrons, had been used up. The magic hour was at an end. Except for the radio-active ones and those that would some day fire the furnaces of stars, the atoms were frozen or fossilized in the form and numbers we know them today.

Naturally the lightweight atoms—those requiring few collisions for their creation—were more numerous than the heavy ones, which required many.

When the hour of creation was at an end, hydrogen, the lightest atom, was the most abundant, making up more than half of all matter. The next lightest atom, helium, made up almost all the rest. All the other atoms made up only a paltry one percent.

UNIVERSE EXPANDS

Atom-growth finished, the universe continued to expand.

AFTER 30 MILLION YEARS, IT HAD COOLED TO A LITERAL ROOM TEMPERATURE. (Today space away from planets and stars has about the temperature of liquid air—in the neighbourhood of 300 degrees below zero Fahrenheit) Light or radiant energy was no longer the chief part. It was a vast inky sphere of hydrogen and helium, with the scantier heavier atoms scattered evenly through it.

Then came the next great change. The universe broke up into a vast number of separate clouds. Expansion went on, but now its effect was to scatter the clouds farther and farther from each other.

The gas in each separate cloud swirled and eddied. Some of the eddies were very dense. In these, gravity took over, drawing the gas particles together and attracting more. As the atoms in these eddies became packed closer and closer together, their temperature rose. They became red hot, then white.

Finally the kindling temperature was reached at which the hydrogen would "burn" to helium ashes in a nuclear reaction.

In short, the stars, including our sun, were lighting up, one by one.

The universe was no longer dark. The separate gas clouds became the galaxies or islands of stars we know today.

BIRTH OF PLANETS

Some of the stars spun around each other in couples—permanent dance partners. Others steered a lonely course.

Now the universe was ready for its next phase: the birth of planets. This may have happened to the solitary stars, or to star-pairs in which one partner was partly destroyed, or to both.

In any case the final process would have been similar.

Picture a star surounded by an atmosphere or gas-cloud whirling and eddying as had the far larger galactic clouds. Once again denser eddies are formed, in this case only of the heavier atoms which have a stronger attraction for each other than giddy hydrogen and helium. Once again gracity takes over, making the eddies permanent. Tiny dark disks began to move around the star; they are embryonic planets.

These embryonic planets continue to grow by picking up more and more heavy particles. If they grow large enough, their grivity becomes strong enough to hold hydrogen and helium, making them giant planets like Jupiter and Saturn.

Yet even a small planet like our earth gets some hydrogen, tied up in chemical combination with heavier elements—and a lucky thing too, or earth wouldn't have its water, a chemical marriage of hydrogen and oxygen.

TEMPERATURE RISES

Growing weight produces the inevitable rise in temperature and pressure. The cores of the planets grow hotter, but not enough to kindle nuclear reactions, just enough to produce the inward heat of which today we have evidence in volcanic eruptions.

At this point the universe is ripe for the birth of life and intelligence—the familiar process of the evolution of plants and animals, and minds. Finally we arrive at the universe we know today.

It must not be thought that all these different stages were reached at the same time everywhere in the universe.

There are probably new stars and new families of planets being born today, throughout our own galaxy and others. But according to the new view of the universe, the general trend was as pictured.

Where will it all end? Expansion is still going on, with the galaxies drifting farther and farther from each other. Apparently they have such high "escape speeds" that gravity will never take over and draw them together again.

On the other hand, some astronomers think that new matter is being formed by strange processes in the spaces between the stars. A few even believe that new galaxies are being formed which will keep the expanding universe forever young.

Most interesting question, how did it all begin? What was the earlier history of the primeval gas-sphere that existed before the birth of the atoms? Was it the result of the catastrophic collapse of an even earlier universe? Some day a profounder scrutiny of atomic fossils may hint at an answer to this question.

'ONE WAY TO REDISTRIBUTE THE LAND'

Long in 'The Minneapolis Tribune'

NEW STARS BEING BORN EVEN TODAY

Our ship had just received a yard overhaul after 13 months in the South Pacific, and it was the crew's last leave before returning to those waters. At 1-00 a.m. I returned aboard just as a very drunk bos'n's mate staggered up the gangway with a bottle of whisky in each hand. With the left-hand bottle he saluted the quarter-deck, and with the right-hand bottle he saluted the officer of the deck. The OD, trying to keep a straight face, explained that Navy regulations do not permit men to bring whisky aboard.

"Tell you what," he said. "I'll turn my back and I want to hear two splashes in the water. Then you go below and we'll forget the whole thing."

The officer turned away, heard two splashes, and was satisfied. But I was in a better position to see the mate, still clutching a bottle in each hand, lurch rapidly out of sight—in his stocking-ed feet. —American Magazine.

CAN MENTAL TESTS SPOT INSANITY?

WHETHER mental tests can serve to spot those individuals suffering from mental disorders was contested at a recent meeting of the Eastern Psychological Association.

The psychotic person cannot always be distinguished from the normal individual on the basis of even an elaborate battery of mental tests, two psychologists concluded.

They compared the test results of two individuals both above average in intelligence and both alike in age, sex and veteran status, but one normal, making good social and personal adjustment, and the other hospitalized as a schizophrenic.

The test scores were studied by two clinicians who had never seen the persons studied and also a seminar of 12 clinicians skiled with the tests. They were unable to say which person should be in the hospital. Dr. Roy M. Hamlin and Richard L. Newton of Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, Pittsburgh Pa., told the meeting

FROM SOUTH POLE TO EQUATOR

Australia's Vast Island Empire Extends

AUSTRALIA, as a united nation is only 50 years old, but despite her youth, she has a considerable empire of her own. The Federal Cabinet includes a new portfolio, Minister for Territories. This position combines administration of the Northern Territory, the north-Central sixth of the continent itself, and control of the nation's overseas dependencies.

Although the fact that Australia has colonial territories of her own is often overlooked, this empire now extends from the South Pole almost to the Equator. It includes: half of New Guinea, that extraordinarily mountainous island linking Australia with the East Indies; numerous small islands nearby—the Bismark Archipelago, the Admiralties, and Bougainville and Buka in the Solomons; Nauru in the central Pacific and Norfolk Island in South; the Cocos Islands in the Indian Ocean; Heard and Macquarie Islands in the Southern Ocean; and no less than 2,472,000 square miles of the continent of Antarctica.

With this array of territories at her command, Australia, celebrating the jubilee of her federal constitution, can indeed claim to have become a power in her own right. But, for reasons both of security and of commerce, her interest in the islands lying near her shores goes back to her earliest colonial days. Even the commission authorising Captain Arthur Phillip to set up the original colony in 1788 gave him authority over "the islands adjacent to the eastern coast of New Holland", and Norfolk Island, 930 miles from Sydney and still a colony today played an important part in the establishment of New South Wales.

ANNEXATION OF NEW GUINEA

Australia's preoccupation with her own security has been instrumental in the accumulation of her varied dependencies. This preoccupation, though vindicated by the course of Japan's southward drive in 1942, seemed farfetched in the 19th century and during much of the 20th.

In the 1870's and 1880's Australians kept up a constant but unavailing pressure on the Government in London to annex the islands north and east of the continent, presumably to prevent other powers from doing so. Britain did annex Fiji in 1875 and Papua (south-east New Guinea) in 1884, but really paid litte attention to Australian forebodings, until Germany occupied north-eastern New Guinea in 1885.

By 1914, the Crown Colony or Papua had been transferred to Australia (1906), and when war broke out, the young dominion made its first independent move in the interests of its own security by occupying the adjacent German territories. All German New Guinea, including the Bismark Archipelago and Bougainville and Buka in the Solomons, was awarded to Australia at Versailles under a "C-Class" mandate (almost absolute control), and except for the brief Japanese incursion in 1942 and 1943, has remained under Australia's control ever since.

VERSAILLES TREATY AWARD

The Versailles conference also assigned Nauru, important for its rich store of phosphate deposits, to "His Britannic Majesty" to solve the conflict between the King's various dominions.

A joint Government corporation (Britain and Australia, 42 per cent each; New Zealand, 16 per cent) now controls the island's wealth, but the administration has been handled by Australia alone since 1919—again, except for brief Japanese interregnum.

Meanwhile, Australia has not forgotten that her only neighbour to the south is the massive and forbidding continent of Antarctica. Human beings cannot live there, of course, without the most elaborate artificial aids, but who knows what ways of exploiting its vast resources may not be found by science in the next century or two? If not today, then some day, it is sure to become a prize. To take one example of its latent wealth, Sir Edgeworth David, the distinguished Australian geologist, once pointed out that it includes the largest virgin coalfield in the world, a field some 1,000 miles by 50-odd miles in area.

CLAIM TO ANTARCTICA

Who is to own this ice-covered storehouse of natural wealth? On accepted diplomatic standards, Australia's claim, to a part at least, is excellent. Apart from proximity (Hobart is nearer to Antarctica than to Perth), **Australian explorers have done as much as any group to open up the frozen continent. As Sir Douglas Mawson, leader of two Australian expeditions, has said: "It is not a case of usurping land held by others, not disinheriting others by conquest, but of unoccupied land which we have discovered, charted, explored and scientificaly investigated."**

So, in 1933, the Australian Parliament passed the somewhat naively-named "Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act". Under this law, finally proclaimed in 1936, Australia assumed control of all lands south of 60 deg. S. lat. and between 160 deg. and 45 deg. E. long., except for the thin strip of French territory known as Adelie Land.

In addition to this well-founded continental claim, Australia also regards herself as the occupant of two island groups in the Southern Ocean—Heard Island and Macquarie Island. She has established her claim well, too, for since, 1947, she has been operating valuable meteorological stations on these bitterly cold outposts.

TRANSFER OF COCOS

This, then, is almost the full extent of Australia's overseas territories. The second World War brought no additions; the dominion was too busy clearing Japanese troops out of her own New Guinea area to follow America's example of occupying Japanese Pacific Islands. There has, however, been one addition since; in June of this year, the British Government announced that the administration of the Cocos (or Keeling) Islands had been transferred from the Singapore Government to Australian control. On that occasion, THE TIMES suggested that the assumption of responsibility for imperial defence in the Indian Ocean by Australia and New Zealand made the transfer appropriate; but perhaps the Australian plan for an air route direct to Africa was a more immediate cause.

It is difficult to adjust one's mind to consider, at one and the same time, problems connected with tropic plantations and Antarctic weather stations. The Australian Government itself finds such reconciliation difficult, and has, at least for the time being, decided not to burden the new Minister for Territories with control of both the hot and the cold areas. So, while demonsrating, by the creation of the new portfolio the vastly increased importance which it attaches to Australia's Pacific resposibilities, the Government has limited the new Minister's realm to the territories in and north of Australia.

RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE PACIFIC

Mr. Paul Hasluck, the first to be appointed to the new portfolio, will undoubtedly have his hands full in coping with the problems of the aborigines on the mainland and the many issues raised by Australia's presence in the islands. He is well qualified for the difficult post. Mr. Hasluck has not only been a sympathetic exponent of the aborigines' cause but also has a brilliant record, as an Australian delegate to the United Nations, in dealing with the problems of foreign policy which his other responsibilities will inevitably involve.

Since 1945, Australia has in fact begun to develop a foreign policy of her own—if somewhat erratically—in a way that was never true in the years between wars. As Sir Douglas Copland, Vice-Chancellor of her National University, said recently in a B.B.C. talk: "Australia is young and is still feeling her way to a settled long-term policy.." It is not surprising that some contradictions should emerge in the early formation of a foreign policy by a young country faced with new responsibilities.

CONTRADICTIONS IN FOREIGN POLICY

Whatever the precise lines of her foreign policy become, it is certain that Australia's determination to accept a leading role in the South-West Pacific area will be the fulcrum, and this will involve close liaison between Mr. Hasluck and the External Affairs Minister, Mr. R. G. Casey.

Emphasis on the importance of Pacific affairs to Australia was already being underlined in 1939, when Mr. R. G. Menizes, then serving an earlier term as Prime Minister, made a clear statement of Australia's special interest—as distinct from Britain's—in the Pacific area.

ANZAC PACT

Australia's part in the Pacific war, both as a fighting force and as an arsenal, was in many ways independence of a Britain preoccupied with the fronts against Germany, and her close co-operation with the American forces carried the development of her policy a step further.

"The Anzac Pact" of 1944 between Australia and New Zealand even asserted the right of the two dominions to assume primary responsibility for the defence of "the arc of islands north and north-east of Australia to western Samoa and the Cook Islands.

When the United Nations Organisation was formed at San Francisco in 1945, Dr. H. V. Evatt, then External Affairs Minister (he is now leader of the Opposition), emerged unmistakably as the spokesman of a mature and independent foreign policy, and in fact assumed the leadership of the "small" and "middle" powers, vis-a-is the 'Big Five".

PRINCIPLE OF TRUSTEESHIP

At that time, Evatt expounded the principle of trusteeship in relation to undeveloped territories with a clarity which had been rare in pre-war days.

The Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act, introduced later that year, indicated that the Australian Government would attempt to practice what Evatt preached. The subsequent Papua and New Guinea Act, 1949 even provided for a Legislative Council.

In 1950, Mr. P. C. Spender, then the responsible Minister, stated that the "welfare and advancement of the native peoples and their increasing participation in the natural wealth of the Territory" was one of the two primary objectives of Australian policy in New Guinea.

The other was "the development of the resources of the Territory to the point ultimately where the area would be economicaly self-supporting and supply the needs of Australia and the world generally with the valuable commodities that the Territory was capable of producing.

The present Government has placed more emphasis on the investment of private capital in New Guinea and on the development of the area by private enterprise than did the previous Labour Government. The Territory's natural resources—gold, oil, rubber, copra, many industrially important minerals, and land capable of producing rice, tea, cocoa and jute-make it a rich field for cemmercial activity. The main limiting factors are insufficient population to provide the necessary labour, and the extreme difficulties, of mechanisation in such a rugged terrain.

HITCH WITH INDONESIA

Despite such difficulties, the economic and commercial development of New Guinea, already considerable, is certain to continue at great speed.

But, for Australia, this will be secondary to her persistent interest in the island as a major factor in her security. This emphasis has already led her into some misunderstandings with Indonesia and Holland over the future of Irian (Dutch, or western, New Guinea), partly the result of extremist suggestions that Australia herself should control the disputed area.

Australia's preoccupation with security is not restricted, of course, to the territories she controls. Her two major acts of foreign policy in the last two years—her sponsorship of the Colombo Plan, and her demand for a mutual assistance pact with the United States as the price of her agreement to the rearmament of Japan—are both best understood against this background. But, while this may be the Government's most pressing concern, the creation of the separate portfolio undoubtedly marks a recognition of the responsibilities Australia has to the peoples of her island empire. (COPYRIGHT).

BY HUME DOW

NEW GUINEA STORY

THE significance of Honolulu talks for a Pacific Pact between U.S.A. on one side and Australia and New Zealand on the other cannot be fully grasped, except in the background of Australia's vast colonial possessions. The island Empire of Australia extends from the South Pole almost to the Equator. Having grabb German New Guinea in the First World War, she makes an all-out bid for Irian which Indonesia claims from the Dutch.

AUSTRALIA ENCOURAGES RELIGIOUS PAINTING

To encourage religious art, a number of donors in Australia instituted the Blake Prize, awarded for the three best paintings on religious subjects. Over 50 paintings were shown in the 1952 Blake Prize Exhibition and some of Australia's leading artists submitted work. Third prize of 25 guineas (Australian) was awarded to Melbourne-born Sidney Nolan for his painting "Flight Into Egypt".

Last Look Round

LOOK AT THIS PICTURE AND AT THAT.

In January, 1953, the Maldive Islands will become the youngest republic in the world.

The Prime Minister Mr. Amin Didi has returned to Ceylon after making an extensive tour of the atolls, finalising the arrangements for the historical occasion. Celebrations will take place inside a specially constrcted Durbar Hall capable of accommodating 10.000 persons. A FEATURE OF THE CELEBRATIONS WILL BE THE PRESENCE OF UNVEILD WOMEN WHO WILL BE PARTICIPATING IN A PUBLIC CEREMONY FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF THE ISLANDS.

"By order of the Prime Minister purdah has been done away with and the high walls enclosing the houses are to be lowered," said a Colombo daily some time back.

In Pakistan

NOW about Pakistan. The All-Pakistan Women's Association passed a resolution strongly condemning the hooliganism and violence which took place in Karachi on August 14, when Pakistan Day was being celebrated throughout the country. According to the resolution a number of "goondas" took control of certain streets and cross-roads in Saddar at Karachi and freely indulged in outrageous conduct towards women. Many respectable women passing in cars or other vehicles were stopped on the way and molested. That such things should happen in the capital of Pakistan itself is no credit to the Government. This is reported to have gone on for three hours before the police intervened and stopped it. Reports of similar incidents having occurred on Independence Day have come from places like Lahore and Rawalpindi, says the Karachi correspondent of a Northern India paper. He adds that whipping has been suggested as one method of dealing with such crimes.

"But I am afraid, the malady goes deeper. Since Islam insists on purdah, certain elements imagine that women who come out of purdah are fair game for such ribaldry. Until this mentality is changed, the suppression of such offences will be difficult. 'Freedom from molestation,' as 'Dawn' suggested, is certainly a right which women must get in Pakistan," concludes the report.

Well, ... it is needless to comment.

And again LOOK AT THIS PICTURE.

Last week a Muslim youth, a wealthy Karachi business man, was fined Rs. 10,000 for an Independence Day speech "calculated to bring into contempt and incite hatred against ministers and Government of Pakistan." The accused ridiculed efforts of the Government to strengthen defence of the country. He characterised people of Pakistan as being slaves still and the Government of Pakistan as a slave of the British. He made dishonourable and disloyal references to the murder of Liaquat Ali Khan. "His speech contained more than insinuation and there are palpable indications of implicating honourable ministers as having a hand in the unforunate affair. The effect it would produce on the minds of the audience is nothing but sheer poison", said the trying magistrate.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani who originally hailed from Sind, in an election speech at Aligarh last week harangued on the omissions and commissions of the present Indian Government. He said "even the Government servants abuse their present masters." After referring to the duty of the Government to see that all people are properly fed, clothed, housed, educated, and their medical needs met, Kripalani said the Government had failed them. "As for myself. I have already said that the present Government *should quit, and I reiterate, my demand once more.*" *Kripalani during the General Elections in India had said several times that a revolution* should overthrow the Government. But that has not come about yet.

If Kripalani were still in his native province of Sind....

Example Of Naguib

THAT versatile envoy of India Sardar Panikkar seems to be fortunate enough to see the birth of another nation — or rather the rebirth of another ancient nation — in swaddling-clothes. He was India's ambassador to that ancient country — China. There he saw the People's Republic, if not actually being born at least learning to toddle. Now he has arrived at Cairo on his present assignment. Here he is witnessing the rebirth of the ancient land of the Pyramids. King Farouk, to whom he was to present credentials, when he was nominated as India's ambassador to Cairo, was forced to leave the country.

General Naguib who brought about the coup which forced King Farouk to quit country has been acting with vigour. First he tried to form the Government with Aly Maher as the Prime Minister. But the reforms he wanted to rush through were not countenanced by the Premier and men of his ilk. So Aly had to go. Then next came the turn of the political parties. The political parties have been asked to purge themselves or dissolve their organisations. The country is to be ruled by a 15-man cabinet of civilians under the virtual dictatorship of Naguib.

The speed with which the events in Egypt are taking place may make even this writing stale and antiquated before it appears in print. But even with this knowledge we cannot help but refer to some of the rapid changes that are being sought to be solved there. The millenniums-old exploited "fellahin" (peasant) is likely to come into his own. No Egyptian shall hence forth, when the reforms are enacted, hold more than 200 acres of land. The rich are to be taxed to bring about a lessening of the gap between the common man and the "haves" or rather the 'super-haves.' There are a number of other sweeping reforms on the anvil.

As in China of the Communists, Naguib wants corruption to be ended immediately. The Communists set up People's Courts to "try" the oppressors and exploiters. But Naguib asked the ministers todo the 'purging'. But on the ministerial side enthusiasm was lacking. And any minister that did not want to go the whole-hog in this respect had to quit. That is how, according to reports, Naguib's second coup came about.

These events in Egypt taking place at breakneck speed have a lesson for India. What People's Courts did in China may not be to our liking. What Naguib in Egypt is doing today to clean up the administration may be too drastic, for a slow-moving democracy like India. But the fact remains that something drastic has to be done in India too in the near future, if we are capable of taking a lesson from these recent happenings in the Land of the Nile.

In India

DAY in and day out we have reports of a plethora of cases of corruption in India. They range from the Delhi Secretariat down to the village headman. It should be remembered that cases which are reported are not even an infinitesimal fraction of happenings in the country. There are many cases which come to the notice of men in public life — journalists and politicians alike. But not all of them can go on record. Only cases where some action has been taken on tangible evidence produced before an investigating authority or have come before courts can be taken as facts. Even so, glancing through the papers during the week, some prominent items have been culled here to show the condition of administration in the country.

From Pratapgarh comes the story of search of the house of a sub-inspector who wanted to get rich quick. The search of the house brought out only Rs. 2,000. But the search of the person of his wife by a nurse produced 220 hundred-rupee notes! The sub-inspector has been suspended, pending further inquiry.

In Delhi one sergeant, one sub-inspector and three constables were permitted to resign and one head constable and 17 constables were discharged during the fortnight ending August 31.

The Talegaon Municipality in Poona district passed a resolution complaining that due to negligence of the police authorities illicit distillation and sale of country liquor in open market was daily increasing in the town and betting on New York cotton figures and gambling with cards was becoming a regular feature. This stimulates the anti-social elements in the town. The municipality has requested the Chief Minister of Bombay to look into the matter personally and send efficient police to check crimes.

Growing Crime

LAST month a representative meeting of different political parties was held at Cawnpore in Uttar Pradesh. It resolved to organise public opinion against the "growing lawlessness in the state and corruption and nepotism rampant among the officers of the Government." The meeting passed a resolution deploring the statement the Home Minister Mr. Sampurnanand made on the floor of the U.P. Assembly that the Government alone were not responsible for the growing lawlessness and increase in crimes in the State.

During the month of June (statistics released in September) in Madras one Assistant Engineer of the Highways Department, two constables and one prohibition guard were dismissed and one lower division clerk of the Director of Controlled Commodities and another of the office of the Commissioner of Police, a Prohibition sub-inspector and two prohibition guards were removed from service for corrupt practices. The

(Continued on Page 16 Col. 5)

The Welfare Scene

THE health of a nation is of supreme importance, specially in a country like India where food and other material resources are limited and health is under constant threat. It is indeed a pity that the average expectancy of our life is 27 years as against — 67 in United States. Of all the persons born only a third live to reach thirty summers.

Mal-nutrition, insanitary living conditions, unhygenic habits and customs, ignorance, superstition and lack of medical facilities are no doubt responsible for this state of affairs. All the same the vitality and resistance of a people could be improved to meet all challenges to health through nationwide physical fitness, recreational, sports and athletic activities. Unfortunately, the disdain of manual labour in our society and an unwarranted and unfortunate association of physical culture with rowdyism have contributed to discourage almost all types of physical fitness movements.

The facilities and amenities for healthy and recreational outdoor life are all too conspicuous by their absence. In congested cities like Bombay very few parks and play-grounds are provided and even a minimum of breathing space is denied. The craze for commercial exploitation has caused every available inch of space to be utilised on a profit-basis, irrespective of the essential welfare needs of the community.

WELCOME MOVE

In this context we hail the report of the Bombay Government Committee to consider the conversion of the training Institute for physical education at Kandivili into a National College.

The Committee rightly believes that in order to enable physical education and recreation to contribute effectively to the development of human personality, there is need for well qualified and professionally trained leaders. Let us hope the proposed National College of Physical Education will fulfill that need.

It is indeed gratifying to note that "Recreational" activities have been recognised as an integral part of physical education and we believe for the first time attempts are being made to prepare leadership for the purpose.

After our insignificant, if not disgraceful performance in the various athletics at the Olympics, we must give equal emphasis to training youngmen and women in various sports and athletic events as well. If our rising generation is properly guided and trained there is no reason why we should not render a better account in international competition.

However, the ultimate aim should not be to produce a couple of "Gamas" here or there but to raise the physical health and efficiency of all the citizens of this country so as to enable each one of them to serve best and live well.

SARVODAYA KALA MANDIR

The Committee needs to be congratulated for its farsighted recommendation to reserve 25 per cent of seats for women. But I do not understand why the report also contains a recommendation for co-ordinating recreation work in Bombay State. A Recreation Board already exists for the purpose. The Board was originally sponsored to stimulate recreational activities to counteract liquor-addiction.

From the Prohibition Department the Board was transferred to the Labour Department and this sleeping organization has now been transferred to a right place, i.e. Directorate of Publicity!

The few officers and clerks of this Board are shunted from department to department and are given all kinds of odd jobs.

It may be interesting to note that without taking direct responsibility for supervision of parks, play-grounds and other recreational activities, the Board had been sanctioning more than a lakh of rupees annually to an organization called the "Sarvodaya Kala Mandir." I understand this group engages in some kind of Prohibition propaganda work. It is high time that Government sets up a really effective machinery for the co-ordination and promotion of recreational activities organized by its various departments on a more rational basis.

PLIGHT OF WELFARE WORK

Speaking of recreational activities if you wish to see how not to run a welfare centre you are cordially invited to pay a surprise visit to one of the Municipal Welfare Centres run at a huge cost by part-time workers under unimaginative and complacent leadership. These centres are situated in housing colonies where mostly the scavangers employed by the Municipality reside. Some time ago a friend of mine asked the chief welfare officer as to how he viewed his own achievements in the field of Harijan Welfare work;

to which the chief welfare officer replied "Not only have I failed to bring the Harijans to a higher level but on the other hand I am fast sinking to theirs"

These words were spoken in a dynamic language which has now become an integral part of the welfare officer's personality. Such is the plight of welfare workers without grit, determination and self-confidence.

Anyone who has worked in or visited the so-called "Bhangi Chawls" of the Bombay Municipality will readily agree with the description given in the report on the conditions of scavangers in Bombay State. Those who have some experience in working with these groups of the "lowly and the lost" will agree that better housing and other facilities alone will not improve physical living conditions. The problem is one of education and civic awareness. Since these persons engage in the most degrading type of work, always dealing with dirt, filth, and the like they begin to accept these as inevitable facts of their lives and even their filthy chawls appear "wholesome and acceptable to them." Besides from my personal experience I know that many people in these chawls are not educated in the sanitary use of latrines, which are perpetually choked due to improper use. They have to be educated for better living and a desire to improve their own conditions should instilled in them. To make their work more hygenic and sanitary, mechanical devices should be utilized wherever possible on a large scale to do away with human labour in utterly degrading work.

The welfare centres in these chawls should be manned by full-time personnel, and not on a part-time basis as is done in the Bombay Municipal Labour Welfare Department, which is both inefficient and wasteful.

While writing about Harijan Welfare I am reminded of the fact that India's Home Minister assured the Parliament in early July that a Backward Classes Commission would be appointed by the end of August this year before Parliament adjourned. Unfortunately the Commission has not yet been appointed by the President. I understand that trouble has arisen over the inclusion of Shri Jaipal Singh, M.P., whose inclusion is resented by many in Congress circles as Shri Singh belongs to the opposition group. The Government is obviously unable to keep its promise to Parliament or make up their mind about the personnel of the Commission.

RURAL SURVEY

The Ministry of Labour, Government of India, needs to be congratulated on making a comprehensive socio-economic Survey of Agricultural Labour conditions in the country. The main object of the inquiry was to collect data on employment, earnings, cost and standard of living and idebtedness of industrial workers, with a view to considering what steps ought to be taken to improve their conditions.

The Survey defined the agricultural labour family as one in which either the head of the family or 50 per cent or more of the earners reported agricultural labour as their main occupation. The distribution of families in a village has been classified into four main groups, i.e., owners, tenants, agricultural workers, and non-agriculturists. The Survey discloses that taking the families in all the States together there are 77.7 per cent Agricultural and 22.3 per cent non-agricultural families. The families of owners constitute 26.5 per cent while those of tenants 23.1 per cent, those of agricultural workers with and without land works out to 16.1 and 12 per cent respectively.

On the basis of the report the total number of agricultural labour families comes to 18.7 million or 27 per cent of the total number of rural families, and it is alarming to note that the average family has been computed at 5 per family which is .5 increase over the national average.

Let us hope the publication of this report will be followed by strong action to protect and ameliorate the conditions of agriculture workers and to the fixation of a minimum wage under the Act of 1948.

CHAITANYA

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

REVIEW OF NEW GIBBONS

Many Steep Rises In British Classics

THE PUBLICATION OF A NEW EDITION OF THE STANLEY GIBBONS CATALOGUE IS ALWAYS A MAJOR EVENT IN THE EYES OF THE PHILATELIC WORLD. WHAT WAS FORMERLY MERELY A USEFUL AID TOWARDS THE ENJOYMENT OF STAMPS, TO BE EMPLOYED OR DISCARDED AT WILL, HAS NOW GROWN INTO AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY.

Stamps have become far too complex to be collected without the help of some standard authority. The modern catalogue has evolved into a collector's guide, philosopher and friend, serving as a silken cord through the labyrinth of new philatelic developments and as a safeguard against the many pitfalls that beset the path of even the most experienced collector.

There are many fine catalogues published all over the world and the 'Gibbons' justly deserves an honoured place among these. Throughout the British sphere of influence the 'Gibbons' is the norm for fixing prices, and for the standardisation of philatelic information. Every country is listed in a lucid and comprehensive manner, giving, in the least possible compass, all the information that the general collector is ever likely to require. Most of the countries of the Empire are, however, done in extreme detail, and listings of Great Britain are a model of their kind.

The 1953 edition of the Gibbons 'Part I' has just arrived in this country, a volume that lives up to the very high standards set by its predecessors. There have been some changes in style and arrangement, on a few of which opinions might be divided, but to collectors of the Empire the Gibbons is almost as essential as the stamps themselves.

Modern collectors use the Catalogue more as a guide to prices than as a reference work, and any review of a new edition of the Gibbons must necessarily concentrate on how prices have fluctuated since the appearance of the previous volume.

Before dealing with individual countries, a few general trends may be analysed. Early Victorians in superfine condition seem to have risen in most cases, as in only to be expected of a class of material which is getting scarcer every day. The more desirable items have appreciated with remarkable rapidity, but others which, though expensive, are obtainable with comparative ease, have remained static.

Rise In Classics

During the past few years there has been a resurgence of activity among the Edwards, and several sets of the era have been moved up. The later George V commemorative issues have long been in the dumps, and the compiler has taken a realistic view and marked most of the Centenary and other special series down.

The prices of the George VI stamps have been given a very thorough overhaul, and most of the items have been rated extremely well. The 'obsolete' war-time varieties have generally hardened, but a few like the Fiji varieties have been marked down slightly to bring them in line with the current market.

The aid of several experts in various fields has been obtained for a revision of certain of the lists, and while in many cases this revision only consists of a re-grouping of numbers, in other instances—chiefly in the Indian States,—many stamps previously listed, have been omitted altogether.

Gibbons have made some welcome innovations in their Great Britain list. Chief of these is the separate price quoted for each of the twelve plates of the Penny Black. It was time these plates were listed since it was rather absurd to price various postmarks and ignore major printing varieties. Price range is from £3 for the common plates Ia and II to £28 for plate XI. Also priced —again for the first time—are the penny reds printed from the 'Black Plates'. Prices for the better varieties of the Blacks and Blues have moved on, and with the cheapest of the Penny Blacks now quoted at a few pounds for a decent copy, the stamps are well beyond the range of the collector who wants to go in for plating. Thus the 'reds' have come into their own, and several students are working on their plating.

The Gibbons lists of Great Britain clearly show that superfine unusual material will always have a future. Many items worth hundreds of pounds remain stationary because they are obtainable at a price; others, priced at very much lower figures, have been moved up because they are almost unobtainable, however high the prices one is prepared to pay for them.

Most of the so-called 'abnormals' have stayed put for the simple reason that transactions are few and far between owing to their prohibitive price, but of the scarcer plates of the surface printed issues, several have been revised upwards

The few items given below are chosen entirely at random, but represent, fairly accurately, price trends in the less common material. Figures in brackets are Gibbons' 1952 prices

1d rose-red, Imperf. S. G. 44b, used. (£60)—£100.

½d rose, Plate 9. S.G. 44 (9) mint. (£16)—£20.

1½d 'OP.PC' error. S.G. 53. used. (£25)—£35.

2sh. brown of 1880. S.G. 121 used. (£25)—£30.

10sh. cobalt of 1884. S.G. 182 used (£35)—£40.

Priced At Last

Edwards have gained a little here and there, with a rise of £5 mint and £10 used in the grey lemon shade of the threepenny, S.G. 285a. There is, however, one startling change—the fabulous 'Tyrian Plum' has been priced at last! There is only a single copy in existence in used condition (in the Royal collections) and as far as I can remember only one sheet was printed, the entire group with the exception of the Royal copy, being in the Postal Archives. So it is most intriguing that Gibbons should price this stamp at a meagre £50. If indeed only one sheet exists, there has been a slip up somewhere, since the price should be upwards of a thousand pounds.

Among the George V issues, the 'Cyprus Green' halfpenny rises £5 to stand at £30 in mint state, while the 'Prussian Blue' of the regular definitive set of 1912 rises, used, from £3/10 to £6. The 1913 £1 green comes down a couple of pounds both mint and used. The Jubilee 'Prussian Blue' stands as it was and the 'printed on gummed side' error 4d, S.G. 424a jumps from £12 to £20.

There is a marked rise in most of the prewar 'intense' shade George VI, with the 3d violet now at 3sh. mint. Of the high values, the obsolete 2/6 and 10/- stand at the levels they attained at the time of the publication of the 'George VI' 1952 Gibbons.

During recent months there has been a lot of activity in the 'Festival' high values, and the pound has been quoted in the new Gibbons at full face This is a bit steep at the present moment, but is an indication that the stamp is going to have a very fine future. I have always felt that the old brown pound was a wonderful purchase at the rates prevailing these past two years and I think fine specimens of the 'Festival' pound will be even better, mainly because most of the copies one comes across are heavily daubed with ink and to get a copy in superfine condition is well nigh impossible. I feel that half face is asking too much for the 10sh. of this set, but artistically it is the best of the bunch and is even more difficult to find in flawless state, so it should have as fine a future as the top value. In the 'Used Abroad' section at the end of Great Britain, not only are there several new varieties listed, but a complete revision of prices. Almost invariably there is a steep upward grading, ranging from fifty to a few hundred percent Several stamps that were previously unpriced have also been quoted, with the result that the 1953 'Used Abroad' list is about as comprehensive as it is ever likely to be.

Steep Spurt In 'Used Abroads'

Malta, Gibraltar, Cyprus, the Turkish Empire, Jamaica and the West Indian towns go up. The larger places in South America, such as Buenos Aires and Montevideo remain where they are or even drop a little but the more obscure offices follow the general trend and appreciate considerably. The Army Field Offices, too, have risen and the Nigerian town marks have all been advanced in price, in many cases several times what they stood at a year ago.

'Used Abroads' are only meant for the serious philatelist, but more and more collectors are going in for postal history these days and are not content with routine sticking of stamps in albums. This is a vast field and a very difficult one, but it has limitless possibilities, and affords plenty of scope for the enthusiast who keeps his eyes peeled for postal makings.

I have reviewed these neglected 'Used Abroads' at some length—despite the fact that few in India are likely to come across any save the commonest British items—mainly because our own country provides such a host of interesting examples. They are not listed in Gibbons as yet—who knows they might be, some day—but they have a large following both in this country and overseas.

For those who are a little fed up of the incessant flood of 'pretties' which inundate us these days, nothing can be more relaxing than a hunt through some old accumulation for scarce postal markings. It will certainly provide hours of intense pleasure and may result in the discovery of spectacular and little known examples. And the cost will be next to nothing.

Lovely Design From Japan

The mountain goat pictured above appears on one of the recent Japanese issues whether it be in its ordinary definitive sets, commemorative series or air mails. Japan produces stamps which can rightly take an honoured place in any collection.

Curacao

The Dutch West Indian colony of Curacao will soon be issuing a series of four stamps, part of the proceeds from which will be devoted to Sailors' Welfare.

Denominations of the stamps will be: 1½c plus 1c; 6c plus 4c; 12½c plus 7c; 15c plus 10c; 25c plus 15c.

* * *

Egypt

News is to hand that all Egyptian stamps bearing portraits of ex-King Farouk will be replaced by a set of stamps depicting the beauties of Egyptian scenery. For the time being current stamps are continuing unchanged. Also projected is a single commemorative in honour of the 'coup d'etat'.

DRASTIC CHOPPING IN STATES' LISTS

ONE DOES NOT HAVE TO READ FAR BETWEEN THE LINES TO SEE THAT THE STAMPS OF THE INDIAN STATES HAVE FALLEN IN THE ESTIMATION OF THE COMPILER OF THE 1952 GIBBONS 'PART 1'.

Catalogue editors might try to make their work as artistic or as useful as possible, but the nature of their task does not permit them to be unduly idealistic—and when they curtail a certain group one can be fairly certain that the reason is chiefly financial.

The Indian States are now 'dead' countries. Without fresh issues to attract the new comer to the hobby, their appeal is certain to be even more limited in the future than it has been in the past. The compiler of the new Gibbons has shown his awareness of this by a drastic reduction in the listings of several states.

In many cases an apparent curtailment is merely a re-arrangement of numbers, but even here there is a fall in status when stamps which previously had a number to themselves are now classed (in small type) as 'a' or 'b' or 'c'. But elsewhere more drastic measures have been taken and whole groups of errors have been lumped together in a footnote.

The loss of most of these stamps will certainly not be mourned by the general collector, for the simple reason that only a specialist has ever been bothered with them—but the latter is now going to find whole groups of stamps in his collection torn out of the catalogue and consigned to the limbo of items 'no longer listed by Gibbons'.

Starting off with Bamra, we have the former S. G. 6a to 10a cancelled and mentioned in a footnote as 'Prices of varieties from £12' The varieties of the second issue have been reduced in similar drastic fashion. The 1952 Gibbons showed 69 'whole number' stamps—the 1953 has condensed them to 40.

A far more drastic change has been effected in Bhopal, where the entire group of embossed stamps of 1903-4 (formerly S.G. 197-241) have been removed from the lists and dubbed 'doubtful'! In Dhar, the 'line ommitted' varieties of Type one have been struck out, after being catalogued for half a century! In Hyderabad, among other changes, the four perforations of the 1908 set have been given together, with prices quoted only for the cheapest variety.

It should be pretty obvious from the drastic cuts in the lists of the various States that collectors, as a body, no longer feel the same interest in this group as they did in the past. Yet it must be confessed that the items that have been retained have stayed at their old levels or even moved higher.

It might be useful bringing Gibbons' attitude towards States stamps to the notice of our worthy Philatelic Advisory Committee, who only a month ago met in solemn conclave and proposed to throw demonetised remainders on the philatelic market.

When the States market is so weak even without the presence of remainders, one wonders what will happen when remnants are unloaded! Gibbons obviously knew nothing about the 'remaindering' proposal at the time the changes in the Catalogue were effected, but their 1953 policy only proves to the hilt my contention that remaindering will not only result in certain boycott of those issues directly concerned, but in every stamp that an Indian State has ever issued.

Meanwhile, the parties who made the proposal are maintaining the silence of the proverbial Sphinx. It might perhaps dawn on them that it would be better to make amends by an honourable retraction of this absurd idea—even at this late stage. Cutting one's nose to spite one's face is pretty childish, and not at all worthy of a supposedly responsible Committee.

Turkey

Everyone wants to be on stamps these days, and the United States and Turkey—in particular—are obliging all sorts of 'splinter groups' of the community. The latest set to arrive from Turkey consists of three stamps issued to honour the 8th International Convention of 'Theoretical and Practical Mechanics', held at Istanbul. Denominations are:

5 kurus violet.
20 kurus blue.
60 kurus sepia.

All the stamps show the building of the Technical Faculty at Istanbul.

WANTED PEACE THRO' LOVE AND UNDERSTANDING

J. C. Kumarappa Attacks U. S. Policy In Korea

JULLUNDER, Sept. 13 (PTI).

DR. J. C. KUMARAPPA, Gandhian Economist, said here yesterday the factor that disturbed world peace was "the conflict between competitive American economy and the Russian plan of equitable distribution."

Inaugurating the third All-India Peace Congress, he said both the Anglo-American and Russian blocs were making preparations and were aggressive, he added.

Dr. Kumarappa thought that the Russian plan of equitable distribution of wealth and satisfaction of wants by all was similar to the Gandhian plan of Sarvodaya.

He suggested that Indians should boycott American goods so long as the Korean War was in progress. "By buying American goods", he said, "we are financing and supporting America to fight against Korea."

Dr. Kumarappa added: "The peace that we want is not the graveyard peace which America is trying to bring in Korea We want peace which grows out of understanding and love."

The session is being attended by delegates from various parts of the country.

MAKE IT A SUCCESS

Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, President of the All-India Peace Council, addressing the session, asked the people to make the peace movement a great success.

"Unless the people of the world understand each other and unite for a common cause, world peace is not possible", he said.

Dr. Kitchlew said India should Mulkraj Anand and Mr. Govind China.

Prof. Shibbanlal Saxena, Dr. Mulkraj Anad and Mr. Govind Sahai also addressed the session.

In a message of greetings to the Congress, the General Secretary of the World Council of Peace, hoped that the All-India Peace Congress would contribute to "developing a great popular consultation in which exchange of opinion would take place between men of all opinions and organisations working for peace."

Others who had sent greetings to the Congress were Mr. Kuo Mo Jo, Vice-Premier of Chinese Peoples Republic, and the President of the Chinese Peace Committee.

LISTEN TO PEOPLE'S VOICE

Binani's Plea To Nehru On New Sales Tax

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Bhavanidas D. Binani, President of the Bombay State New Taxes Opposition Mandal, disclosed here tonight that he had sent a telegram to Prime Minister Nehru requesting him for a postponed of the operation the Multi-point Sales Tax Bill passed by the Bombay Legislature at its Poona session recently.

In his telegram Mr. Binani urges Mr. Nehru to remove from the Congress those who would not listen to the voice of the people. Mr. Binani who was addressing a propaganda meeting of the Mandal tonight said the people will not defy the law by refusing to pay the new taxes. But they will "well remember their present rulers" when the four and half years to go for the next elections are over. He charged the Congress Ministers with clear breach of their promises to the electorate.

A number of other speakers, including Mr. Mulchand Vyas, Mr. Jutubhai Mehta, Mr. Shankarlal Parekh, also addressed the meeting which was presided over by Mr. Hiralal Juthabhai.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

New York cotton market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1720.

No Merger Of Nepal

B. P. KOIRALA ON USE OF GURKHAS

POONA, Sept. 13, (PTI): Mr. B. P. Koirala, President of the Nepali Congress, declared here today that the Nepalese people did not like the Gurkhas to be used by "the British or others as mercenaries".

Asked if "others" included India, Mr. Koirala replied in the negative and added "psychologically we do not consider India as a foreign country."

He said that about 12,000 Gurkhas were employed in the British Army and about 25,000 in the Indian Army and Nepal gained fifty to sixty lakhs of rupees annually by way of pensions and salaries of the Gurkha soldiers. This he said helped Nepal's economy to some extent.

The Congress President ruled out the possibility of Nepal's merger with the Indian Union, as Nepal was "sensative on the score of its independence" and would not agree to lose its separate identity.

STARVATION CONDITIONS IN BENGAL?

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13 (H.S.): Dr. Radha Binod Pal, President of the West Bengal United Relief Committee, in the course of a recent statement, discloses that every fifth man in West Bengal is today starving.

The present food crisis, he adds, "can be compared with the great Bengal Famine of 1943, when every fourth man was afflicted with famine."

In major parts of West Bengal, Dr. Pal continues, the crisis has taken the shape of widespread famine and already over fifty lakhs of people are affected by it, out of a total population of 2,49,00,000 in the State.

Stating that the famine condition in the State was spreading very rapidly, Dr. Pal reveals that it has affected 12 districts out of 14, 100 police stations out of 272 and over 10,000 villages out of 34,248 villages.

The main classes of people affected are agricultural labourers, poor peasantry, village artisans and unsettled refugees.

Crop failure due to lack of irrigation facilities and draught coupled with large-scale loss of employment for all sections of rural poor, causing impoverishment and loss of purchasing power, have led to the famine, states the statement.

Villagers are selling their agricultural implements and cattle, artisans selling their tools and there have been large scale transfers of land by poor peasants.

THREAT FROM MOVE IN U. N. ASSEMBLY

S. African Whites May Unite On Colour Issue

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 13 (PTI). THE complicated position, in which South Africa is being placed by its colour policies has been emphasised this week by the Arab-Asian decision to demand full debate on South Africa's racial laws by the United Nations General Assembly, writes P.T.I. Special Correspondent.

The move to have the full United Nations publicity searchlight levelled at Apartheid is being represented by Unions' pro-Government press as a new reason for whites in South Africa to rally together and resist world non-white pressure which it is stated, "is aimed at undermining white civilisation in this country."

Nationalist spokesmen are continually stressing that the present non-white "defiance of unjust laws" campaign is not aimed only at the nationalists but at the country's whole black-white relationship. The effectiveness of this Nationalist "unity" plea is recognised by the opposition today.

Yesterday in Port Elizabeth a total of forty years' imprisonment was imposed on 160 passive resisters. They used the entrance at a railway station, which was labelled "whites only."

Each was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

INTERNATIONALISATION OF JERUSALEM

Arab Plea to U. N.

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Six Arab membernations yesterday decided to request the coming General Assembly of the United Nations to reopen debate on most of the outstanding problems in the former territory of Palestine, it was learned today.

The main points which these nations wish to have included in the Assembly's agenda are: The question of Arab refugees from Palestine and the work of the Palestine Conciliation Commission.

At a meeting held in the Egyptian Delegation offices, it was decided to submit a memorandum to the Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie listing most of the Arab grievances regarding Israel and the Palestine question generally.

An Arab spokesman said it was quite probable that the Arab nations would also raise the question of the internationalisation of Jerusalem, which has been more or less shelved by the United Nations for more than three years.

PROBLEMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Arab-Asian Group Discussions

U. N. HQ., Sept. 13 (UPI-AFP): The thirteen-member Arab-Asian Group met here yesterday to discuss problems of racial discrimination and oppression of coloured peoples in South Africa as well as Moroccan and Tunisian questions. It was decided that the Group's request that the South African racial question be put on the agenda on the next U. N. General Assembly will be sent today to the U. N. Secretary-General.

As regards Morocco, the Group assisted by three representatives of Moroccan "Istiqulal" movement discussed the contents of the memorandum to be submitted in support of the Group's request for inclusion of the Moroccan question on the Assembly's agenda.

STORM IN ITALY

ROME, Sept. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Furious storms of wind, hail and rain swept over Italy's Alpine frontier today, sending hundreds of tons of rock and earth hurtling into the valleys and swelling mountain torrents to overflowing point.

Shri M. R. Acharekar, was felicitated on the eve of his visit to U.S.A. as a member of Indian Film Delegation at Podar College Hall. Shri V. P. Karmarkar, Presided.

NEW MILK PLAN FOR POONA

EVERY morning and afternoon, over 4,000 citizens of Poona queue up at the several distribution centres in the city for their day's requirements of milk. The milk supplied here is guaranteed pure and wholesome.

The distribution of quality milk to consumers made possible because of a scheme inaugurated by the Government of Bombay just over a couple of years ago.

The scheme was a result of investigations conducted by the Dairy Development Section of the State into the milk supply position in Poona and of other bigger towns in the State.

MILK SCHEMES FOR THREE CITIES

The Government took the lead, and, as an experimental measure, sanctioned the scheme of milk supply for Ahmedabad, Hubli and Poona, in the first instance.

So it was that early in 1950 the fleet of cream-coloured vans of the Dairy Development Section rumbled along the roads of three out of the four main supply lines to Poona City for collecting and transporting milk produced in the villages in the areas.

HOW MILK IS COLLECTED

Bebadohol, one of the principal villages covered by the Poona Milk Scheme and lying about 22 miles off the city, affords an example of what is being done in the villages, the starting point from where the milk flows. Early every morning, over 350 producers bring milk from their farms over a distance of six or eight miles by headload, shoulder slings, cycles or bullock-cart, the mode of transport depending upon the quantity of milk produced. They collect at a small shed in the village, which is the milk-collecting centre-cum-field laboratory. Dairy Scheme assistants sample every consignment of milk, test it for fat, specific gravity, acidity, dirt and undesirable flavours. Milk falling below the standard fixed is rejected; the dairyman is told why it is rejected and how he should rectify the defect.

The daily collection of milk, which was 240 lb. on the first day at this Centre, stands today at well over 8,000 lbs.

AT THE CENTRAL DAIRY

The milk collected is filled into special cans provided with ice-chambers to keep it cool and prevent development of acidity in transit and is hoisted on to the transport van which arrives at the Centre sometime later and which speeds back to the Central Dairy in Poona City. At the Central Dairy, the milk is again tested for fat and acidity, filtered, equalised and bulked before being pasteurised and filled into steam-sterilized and dirt-proof cans for despatch to the many distribution centres in the city.

HOW PRODUCER STANDS TO GAIN

The producer, before the scheme was introduced, used to trek down to Poona with his milk daily, involving as this did in considerable expense and waste of time.

Things have changed since milk began to be collected at his very door under the scheme. Payments are made by the Government every ten days, and he gets his cattle feeds almost at cost price through the same agency.

The policy followed by the Government in taking the buffalo to grass and not vice-versa has helped the retention of dry animals on the farm and this has been responsible for the supply of a bigger quantity of manure to the fields.

Farmers set aside one pice per seer of milk sold to the Government as a measure of saving. The fund, known as the "paisa fund" has grown into Rs. 25,000 within the last year and a half. The fund is utilised for the purchase of animal foods on a wholesale basis and distributed among the farmers.

FARMERS BECOME PROSPEROUS

It is interesting to note the prosperity these petty farmers have attained as indicated by the cash purchases they have been able to make of animals. Within a period of two years, Bebadohol farmers alone purchased cattle worth two lakhs of rupees and paid for them in cash, which they could not have boasted of doing at any time in the past. The scheme is run on a no-profit no-loss basis, and whatever profits accrue therefrom are proposed to be utilised for further expansion by increasing the area of collection and the milk collected.

GOVERNMENT DENIES RED M.P.'s ALLEGATIONS

HYDERABAD Sept. 13 (PTI): The Hyderabad Government tonight denied the allegation made by Mr. P. Sundarayya, M.P., in the course of one of his speeches and published in a certain section of the press that recently 70 women of Neerada village in Warangal district were stripped naked and beaten with sticks till they were covered with wounds all over.

A Home Department press note described those allegations as "entirely baseless and untrue."

It added that except for four murders of a sub-inspector of police, a constable and two others in that village on November 1, 1950, no other incidents had taken place there. Many persons were interrogated but women were never subjected to "indignities" as alleged by Mr. Sundarayya, it said.

DEVAKI MENON ARRESTED

MADRAS, Sept. 13 (PTI): Devaki, wife of P. P. Menon, who was arrested in Bombay on Thursday in connection with a murder on August 28 in Madras City, was today arrested here in the same connection.

She was flown to the city yesterday from Bombay where she had gone with her husband. She is now under police interrogation.

Mr. Menon was brought to Madras city today by train and produced before the Police Commissioner, who remanded him to custody.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

IT is reported that a Dutch Reformed Church clergyman in Cape Town instructed his coloured congregation, when saying the Lord's prayer, to say "The Father", and not "Our Father".

Thanks to Dr. Malan, the Fatherhood of God has become a multi-point dispute.

* * *

According to a Washington report, Soviet scientists have been telling Marshal Stalin that it might be possible for him to live one hundred and fifty years or even more.

If he has any doubt on that score, he can come to India and we will give him "Kaya Kalpa" treatment to be Stalin for ever.

* * *

Uttar Pradesh M.L.A.'s are complaining that hordes of monkeys have invaded their flats and decamped with a purse, mirror and comb.

Living and working for the ideal of Ram Rajya, they cannot protest too much against it.

* * *

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, who went "underground" in Delhi, surprisingly made his appearance in the premises of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

You cannot say anything about Mr. Kidwai. He always keeps you guessing, even about your food. He will dive in the Jumna and come out of the Back Bay. He is a guerilla in politics.

* * *

The Chinese rice in our current rations is the talk of the town. It has created better understanding than goodwill missions to and fro Delhi and Peking.

Now one can easily understand why Menons and Panikkars capture the Indian Embassy in Peking. They want to escape the boiled and parboiled dole in Malabar.

* * *

A special consignment of fifteen Seissalbino mice travelled four thousand miles by air from Switzerland to India under the label of "V.I.P.", enjoyed special immunity and care to which only high diplomats and special envoys are privileged.

There is a mouse in every embassy. Profile of the Indian ambassadors abroad appears in newspaper columns under the caption "Men and Mice".

* * *

During his visit to Calcutta, Mr. A. P. Jain, Minister for Rehabilitation, found refugees sheltered in and under goods wagons.

Recently some of our City Fathers complained that the turrets and towers of the city buildings have been tenanted, though there is little floor space. There is no census of the vast humanity living on pavements and under bridges. If citizens are cribbed, cabined and confined for long, there is the danger of the philosophy of "Lebensaraum" gaining ground.

* * *

The British High Commissioner for Malaya, General Sir Richard Templer, told a group of Tamil tappers, "Do not forget that India and Britain belong to the same Commonwealth; and so an Indian is my first cousin'.

Indians are on the horns of a dilemma. To be Templer's "first cousin" or Malan's "last cousin" is the question. Beware of Templer. He will call you his first cousin and yet put a price on your head.

* * *

Canadian Immigration officials are puzzled over the nationality of a baby girl of Chinese race, born over the Pacific, in a Canadian plane which arrived in Vancouver from Hongkong.

If they treat the new born as human cargo, then it is the country of destination, and not the counrty of origin, that should weigh with them. Here again poses the philosophic problem of "Journey and Journey's End".

* * *

Addressing four hundred and fifty astronomers, the Pope said that it was impossible for the scientists to solve the mysteries of the universe.

Why not? The atom bomb scientists can reduce the world to dust to watch the new process of creation.

* * *

THE greatest weakness of the Western Democracies in combatting Communism is the basic undemocratic character of some of the nations that compose them. Apart from the clash of classes and economic conflicts, colour bar poisons the fountain of democracy in some advanced countries.

The forthright declaration of "Ike" that he would take even Negroes in his government, other conditions being equal, marks a milestone in the onward march of democracy. It should also be said to the credit of President Truman that he exercised his great official and political influence in the crusade against colour bar.

Dr. Malan's latest manoeuvres to implement his "Apartheid" policy has turned the searchlight on the racial arroganee and colour complex which would make even Hitler turn in his grave. According to a report from Ahmedabad, five thousand Indian families have been served with notices to quit South Africa within six months. It is time that the United Nations stepped in and cried a halt to the novel liquidation process ingeniously perfected by Dr. Malan and his gang.

* * *

Dr. Malan is not satisfied with making South Africa the paradise of the Whites, without any Black contamination. He has developed pythonic tendencies and is out to devour East Africa, Rhodesia and Nyasaland and extend his "Apartheid empire". Native leaders and tribal chiefs have given a bit of their mind against Dr. Malan's aggression in their talks with Mr. Attlee during the latter's recent visit to that continent. Dr. Malan has already stirred the depth of feelings in the Dark Continent by starting the colour war. If it developes into a "blitz", the microscopic minority of the Whites will have a short shrift, as the enormous man-power of the non-Whites is bound to tell in the long run.

Apart from in this ominous possibility, even the democracy of the Whites is not safe in Malan's hands. He has dug the grave of the South African constitution by sponsoring the High Court of Parliament to supersede the Supreme Court, because the latter invalidated the Apartheid Act on the ground that it was not approved by a two-third majority of the two Houses sitting together, which a change in fundamental rights demanded. As Dr. Malan did not command the required majority in a joint session of the two Houses, he chose to short-circuit the constitution. As the Judge President of the Cape Supreme Court declared in his judgment, "the existence on the Statute Book of an Act like the High Court of Parliament Act will only mean the denial of the constitutional guarantee which recognises the right of the people to seek judicial remedies." Thus Dr. Malan has killed democracy by a simple majority.

* *

Mr. Strauss, leader of the Opposition in South African Parliament, clinched the issue by declaring that the constitutional crisis was not a fight between the Parliament and the Law Courts, but it was a fight between the National Party Government and the law. Thus when Dr. Malan himself has become an arch defier of law and constitution, he cannot blame Indians and African natives for disobeying his lawless laws. The moral is evident that democracy debases itself by pampering the Whites and discriminating against the Natives. This tolls the knell of democracy and Dr. Malan's dictatorship spells danger even to the White privileged class, apart from being a challenge to the teeming millions of coloured population.

As one of the youngest democracies, India has taken up the challenge and has brought the issue as an emergency motion before the United Nations. It will put to proof the professions of democracy of the great Powers. Dr. Malan proposes to walk out of the United Nations, but he should not be allowed to walk away with it. Unless the United Nations threaten him with sanctions as India has done, he will thrive in his glorious isolation. Strangely enough, while the United Nations are risking their all to contain Communism on a global scale, Dr. Malan is creating more Communists than Stalin. The Western Democracies can steal the thunder of the Communist world, if they face the issue fairly and squarely.

* *

MR. CHESTER BOWLES has returned from his tour of the Far East and his pen-picture of the conditions prevailing there is revealing.

Mr. Bowles said in a press interview that the situation in Burma was better, in Malaya slightly better, in Indo-China a little better, and in Philippines definitely better. This sounds like Coue's dictum: "That every day and in every way, we are growing better and better." General Templer's policy of "thorough' — scorched earth, mass home internments, dusk to dawn curfew and burning down of villages alleged to be sympathetic to Communists —has not yet established British authority in Malaya. The national resentment against the recruitment of the Gurkhas for the Malayan offensive is not only a protest against British imperialist methods but also a broad pointer that the spring of man-power from Nepal will shortly go dry. The Communist guerillas are reported to be active in more areas. Unfortunately this happens to be the pattern in the whole of South-East Asia. Democracies are unwilling to part with power to the people, and are hence unable to rouse mass national enthusiasm to fight the Communists. This should prove a warning to the policy-makers.

* *

In the opinion of Mr. Bowles, Indo-China is the key to South-East Communism. He declared that he had found people who, while they were sorry that the French remained, felt it necessary that the French should stay at least for the time being, since their immediate withdrawal would be an invitation to the Communists to overrun the country. As against this view, Governor Dewey asserts that Indo-China is the last bastion of democracies. In his latest book "Journey to the Far Pacific" he links up Korea, Formosa and Indo-China and advocates that the French should stay put and use Indo-China as the military base against Communism. According to him, the United States should strengthen its support of Nationalist China and see that Formosa is adequately defended. "There is no choice," says Governor Dewey. "Nationalist China is on our side; Communist China is our self-elected enemy." Stressing this, he declares, "If Chiang Kai-shek were as bad as his enemies claim he is, he would still be a thousand times better than Mao Tse-tung." He urges that the U.S., Britain and France should make a firm declaration that the Associated States of Indo-China will be firmly defended. This is the policy in vogue which has created the stalemate, and the Dewey plan will only perpetuate it.

* * *

Mr. William O. Douglas, American Supreme Court Judge, who was recently in Saigon, refuted the theory that Indo-China was purely a military problem as Dewey picturized. He advocated that Indo-China should mobilise and unite all its popular forces as in Burma, so that a popular counter-revolutionary movement could quickly help the Government to overcome the Communist armed forces. In his opinion, if all the popular forces were behind the ruling Power, instead of puling asunder, the war should end in a matter of a few weeks. While Dewey exalts Bao Dai as the saviour, Mr. Douglas spotlights how his puppet regime has not roused mass enthusiasm against the Communists. French Imperialism does not want to part with power and is hence unable to rally other popular parties in its fight against the Communists.

This situation is exactly like that of the Indian deadlock during the first visit of the Cripps Mission. When Pandit Jawaharlal and Maulana Azad met Sir Stafford Cripps in the last stage, they were confronted with a reply that Lord Linlithgow would have nothing to do with the idea of a national government, and that Lord Wavell, Commander-in-Chief then, would not transfer the Defence Portfolio to Indian hands. Col. Louis Johnson, then personal representative to President Roosevelt, intervened to keep the negotiations going, but ultimately failed.

French Imperialism has not learnt any lesson from the British withdrawal from India.

* * *

In the emergency of the world war, President Roosevelt brought great pressure on Mr. Churchill to concede India's legitimate demand. We do not know whether President Truman is pulling the strings from behind to make Paris yield to Indo-China's national demand.

Mr. Chester Bowles expressed his own conviction that "if the Viet Minh really want peace, all they have to do is to lay down their arms," and declared "that the French will go."

This is too naive a suggestion. No country is more pledged to peace than America. If the laying down of arms is prescribed as a test of peace intentions, will the U.S.A. lay down arms at Pan Mun Jon, if the Chinese troops promise to quit North Korea. The flower of youth of France is locked in a mortal combat with Viet Minh guerillas for years and has not yet succeeded in dislodging the Reds. In fact, American military circles fear that a settlement in Korea will be followed by the incursions of Chinese Reds into Indo China. If the French really mean withdrawing from Indo-China, they can make their intentions clear to the United Nations, who can try for a negotiated settlement and peaceful transfer of power to the people of Indo-China. But the French will not stoop to conquer, as the British wisely did in India.

"NANDA DEEPA"

The monthly magazine "Nanda Deepa" (or Eternal Flame) started by the National Kannada School, King's Circle, is got up by the teachers and the students alike. This magazine has much to commend itself to both the Kannada and English-speaking readers. Incidentally, the School has only recently been brought in line with other first-class day schools in the city under the guidance and inspiration of its new Principal, Shri N. Narasimhiah.

"This is the only Kannada day school in the city. Very soon we shall introduce Hindi, Gujerathi and Marathi also," says Shri Narasimhiah.

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(3034)

PUBLIC NOTICES

EASTERN RAILWAY

TENDER NO. 1/52

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be opened at 3 p.m. on 7-10-1952 for supply of maximum quantity of the following Standard Track Sawn Sleepers at the rate inclusive of Sales Tax not exceeding each F.O.R.:—

(1) B.G. (9' x 10" x 5") Sal, Teak & Pyinkado — 1st class at Rs. 18/-, (2) B.G. (9' x 10"- x 5") Sal, Teak & Pyinkado—2nd class at Rs. 14/-, (3) B.G. (9' x 10" x 5") 1st class boxed heart (pre clamped) at Rs. 16, (4) M.G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal, Teak & Pyinkado—1st class at Rs. 8/-, (5) M.G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal, Teak & Pyinkado — 2nd class at Rs. 6/-, (6) M.G. (6'- x 8" x 4½") 1st class Boxed heart (pre clamped) at Rs. 7/8/-, (7) N.G. (5' x 7" x- 4½") Sal, Teak & Pyinkado— 1st class at Rs. 5/-, (8) N.G. (5' x 7" x 4½") 1st class Boxed heart (pre clamped) at Rs. 4/8/- and (9) L.N.G. (5' x 6"- x 4")—1st class Sal, Teak and Pyinkado at Rs. 4/4/-.

Stocks lying at railhead should be shown separately in the Tenders. No sleeper will be accepted from Stations on North Eastern Railway in U.P. and North Bihar (West of River Kosi). Nepal sleepers brought to railhead at Jogbani, Naksalbari, etc. on North Eastern Railway in North Bihar (East of River Kosi) will be accepted.

Full particulars together with a set of Tender documents will cost Rs. 10/- and may be obtained by local suppliers from the Office of the undersigned at 11, Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta—23 on production of a Cash Receipt of Rs. 10/- (Ten only) from the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Eastern Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta. Suppliers from Mofussil areas may ask for the Tender documents to be sent by Registered Post on remitting Rs. 10/- (Ten only) to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Eastern Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta by Money Order and submitting the Postal Money Order Receipt along with their application.

SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER
EASTERN GROUP.
(3087)

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONFERENCE

LONDON, Sept. 13, (PTI-Reuter): The International Cotton Conference opening here next week will be conducted in more cheerful conditions than seemed likely two or three months ago, the "Financial Times" said today.

"It is generally realised that the slump in textiles has been reversed partly as the result of technical factors, partly because the public have started buying again.

"Some part of the recovery must be due simply to the need to replenish wholesalers' retailers' and manufacturers' stocks, "the newspaper said.

Man Killed By Speeding Car

HURLED 33 FEET AFTER THE IMPACT

BOMBAY, Saturday: Soma Laxman, a fifty-five-year old pedestrian, was hurled thirty-three feet through the air when he was hit by a speeding car on Ghodbunder Road late last evening.

His friend, Nana Govind Tandil with whom he was walking at the time told the Bandra Police later that they were crossing the road near the Bandra Railway Quarters when a car racing northwards bore down upon them as they were in the centre of the road.

A police constable on his beat gave a similar description of the accident.

The width of the road was found to be forty-four feet and the injured man was picked up eleven feet away from the road.

The man was rushed to the Podar Hospital with severe head and leg injuries but expired soon after admission.

AGITATION AGAINST NEW SALES TAX

Conference On October 5: Search For A Hall

BOMBAY, Saturday: It was stated on behalf of the New Tax Opposition Mandal in Bombay today that a State-wide conference of trade interests will be held here on October 5.

Mr. Madhukar Vyas, a member of the Mandal, told a press conference that attempts were being made to obtain a hall for the conference. The Municipality and the Government had refused permission for the conference to be held in Gowalia Tank Maidan, he said.

It was stated that a tour of the Northern Gujerat areas indicated warm support for the anti-sales tax move. It was also stated that the people in the interior felt that a lot of economy could be introduced in the administration and money saved, instead of imposing a burden on the people by way of sales tax.

BOMBAY MINISTERS' TOUR PROGRAMME

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries, will leave Bombay for Baroda on September 15. The following day, the Minister will proceed to Rajkot. The same evening, he will leave Rajkot for Amreli and stay there on September 17, 18 and 19.

On the night of September 19, Dr. Mehta will leave for Baroda reaching there the following day. He will return to Bombay from Baroda on September 22.

Mr. M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Public Works, will leave for Poona on September 14 and return to Bombay the following day.

RENTS CONTROL INQUIRY COMMITTEE

BOMBAY, Saturday: Two additional members have been appointed on the Committee set up by the Government of Bombay to inquire into the working of the Bombay Rents, Hotel and lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947. They are the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, Ahmedabad, and Shri G. B. Mahashabde, Bombay.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE FOR ARBITRATION

The industrial dispute between the Sunshine Silk Mill, Bhandup (Greater Bombay) and its workers regarding the latter's demand for bonus for the years 1950 and 1951 has been referred by the Government of Bombay to the arbitration of the Industrial Court.

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

The Governor of Bombay will leave for Bombay on September 14 and return to Ganeshkhind (Poona) the following day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, (UPA): The Export-Import Bank is expected to lend Pakistan dol. 15,000,000 for buying 150,000, tons of wheat

Don't Pay Fares Without Ticket

BEST CHIEF'S WARNING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The General Manager of the BEST Undertaking, in a press note states:

Several cases have lately come to the notice of the Management of the B.E.S. & T. Undertaking where passengers travelling by the Undertaking's Public Service Transportation Vehicles (Trams and Buses) have paid their fares to the conductors without insisting upon receiving their tickets, with the result that when the Inspection Staff checked the vehicles, disputes arise between the passengers and the conductors as to whether the fares had been paid or not.

The Management of the B.E.S. & T. Undertaking, therefore, request the travelling public to insist in their own interests upon tickets being issued to them as soon as they have paid their fares to the conductors. If and when passengers are found travelling on the Undertaking's vehicles without being in possession of proper tickets for the journeys they are making, it is liable to be presumed that they have avoided or attempted to avoid payment of their fares which will render them liable to the penalties prescribed under the law.

It will considerably assist the Administration of the B.E.S. & T. Undertaking if passengers on payment of their fares to conductors insist on receiving tickets so as to prevent all possible disputes later on. Should, however, the conductor fail to issue a ticket in exchange for the fare paid, passengers are requested to report the matter to the supervisory staff on the line or to the Traffic Manager of the Undertaking, giving particulars as to the number of the conductor, route or vehicle number, date and time of journey, etc.

The Administration of the B.E.S. & T. Undertaking, therefore, earnestly solicit the cooperation of the travelling public in this respect.

Rainfall In U.P., Assam, M. B.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 13 (PTI): Following is the All-India weather summary for Saturday:

Yesterday's shallow low over East Uttar Pradesh lies this morning over north-west Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab (I), and is likely to become unimportant. The monsoon has been markedly active in south Uttar Pradesh.

Rainfall has been fairly widespread in Assam, south Uttar Pradesh, the Konkan hills, and north Madhya Bharat and occurred locally in West Bengal, Bihar, northeast Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and west Madhya Pradesh. A few showers have also occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, the Konkan, Deccan (Desh), north Hyderabad and coastal Andhradesa. Locally heavy to very heavy falls have been reported from north-east Assam and South Uttar Pradesh.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF SUNDAY: Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Assam and west Uttar Pradesh and occur locally in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, east Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab (I), east Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh and occur at a few stations over rest of northeast India, in north and east Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, the Konkan, Deccan (Desh), Hyderabad and coastal Andhradesa. Weather will be dry elsewhere over the country. A few heavy falls are likely to occur in Assam and Simla-Kumaon hills.

Following is the daily All India weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June 1952 and departure from normal recorded on Saturday.

Ahmedabad	90	74	0	29.3	+3.4
Baroda	91	73	0	28.6	—3.3
BOMBAY	86	75	0	59.8	—2.5
Nagpur	89	74	0.1	24.7	—14.1
Poona	86	64	0	18.0	+1.3

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244m.—07-40 Programme, 07-45 S. Khan, Dave compositions, 08-15 Shantabai Lajmi, ramkali, 11-45 M. Karve, khat, 12-15 For women G, 13-10 A. Bux, sarangi, 13-40 Music of Grieg, 17-30 Shantabai Lajmi,, multani, 18-10 M. Karve, poorvi, 18-30 V. H. Khan, vocal **19-00 S. Khan, Snehrashmi compsn., 19-10 Locals 19-20 AIR trio, 19-30 Shantabai Lajmi, kafi, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 M. Karve,** thumri, **20-45 S. Khan, Shayada compsn., 21-15 Mythili Seshadri, K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 22-00 Music of Mozart.**

VARIATIONS **353m.** — 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 A. B. Khan sitar, 08-45 R. Bhavsar, abhang, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 B. Manjrekar, thumri, 12-30 A. J. Thirakwa, tabla, 13-00 R. Bhavsar, bhavgeet, 13-30 R. Naidu, geet, 13-50 V. H. Khan, vocal, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 R. Naidu, geet, 18-20 For Villages in Mr. at 18-50 in K, 20-15 R. Bhavsar, Badhe Compsn. 20-30 'Soordas' H talk, 20-45 M songs, 21-00 R. Naidu, geet, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 National prog., (Delhi relay).

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—08-15 D. Upadhyay, bhupal todi, 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 M. Chokshi, geets, 18-20 M. Desai, geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-20 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Chandrika (Ahm.), (Ahm.), 19-00 D. Upadhyay, gaud malhar, 19-15 M. Desai geets, 19-30 Locals, (Baroda) 19-45 Phool chhab (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.) 20-00 D. Upadhyay, geets, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bhajan music (Ahm.), 21-15 M. Desai, geets, 21-30 D. Upadhyay, kh. v.d., 21-45 National prog., (Delhi relay.).

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72m.—7-15 a.m. Music in March time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club 9-15 Pen Friends Corner, 9-30 Choice of People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programme, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. BBC News, 12-45 Navatime, 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-50 Amateur Hour, Hindi, 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 Singing Facts, 7-30 Ferguson Farming Facts, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-10 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-30 Service, 16-00 Practice makes perfect, 16-15 Sports, 17-00 Forces all star bill, 18-00 English mag., 18-45 Home at eight, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 London (Visit to Wellington Museum), 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Feast of Holy Cross, 23-00 Variety read show.

EASTERN SERVICE— 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak. 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

INTERVIEW WITH FATHER SATCHELL

The All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast at 9-45 p.m. (Sunday) an interview in English with Father Harold Satchell, who was in South Africa for a long time.

The programme can be heard on Bombay-A (244 and 41.44 metres).

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Bhadrapad Val 11 2008
Muslim: Zilhej 23 1371.
Parsi: Farvardin 13 1322.
Sunrise: 6-26 a. m.
Sunset: 6-43 p. m.
Hightide 09-39, 21-22.
Lowtide 02-16, 16-03.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Mr. V. Thirumalai Iyengar will give a talk on 'Kambar's Mahakavya' at Sangham premises, at 6-00 p.m.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "The Basis of Instinct." Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

HOSPITAL KAMGAR SANGH: Annual General Body Meeting will be held at 9 p.m. at Bai Motibai Lecture Hall, J. J. Group of Hospitals. Shri H. N. Trivedi will preside.

Mill Worker Stabbed To Death

B[illegible], Saturday.

Vithal Dhondu More, a young mill worker was brutally stabbed to death by four men as he walked with a companion along Parel Tank Road late last night.

His companion, who escaped with a few slight injuries, told the Kalachowkie Police later that about 12-30 four men accosted them and turned on him with a knife. Realising that he was in danger, the man ran away and the assailants fell on the deceased.

Charge Of Cheating

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For alleged cheating in respect of money taken from various persons to the aggregate tune of Rs. 50,000, Jamshed B. Dajee was arrested by the police on Friday. He was offered bail by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. K. J. Khambatta at Esplanade Court today

NATIONAL KANNADA SCHOOL

Shri K. C. Reddi, Minister for Production, paid a visit to the school at Matunga on Thursday evening. He was received by Shri R. D. Chari, President, Shri R. V. Murty, Secretary, and Shri Narasimhiah, Principal. The scouts and girl guides presented a guard of honour to the Minister. Shri Reddi exhorted the students to place national interests above parochial considerations, and to learn Kannada better so that they could serve their motherland well. He also commended the activities of the working committee in having provided educational facilities for the Kannada children in Bombay.

REDS ON OFFICIAL OPPOSITION

Gopalan's Plea For Recognition

MANGALORE, Sept. 13, (PTI): Mr. A. K. Gopalan M. P., addressing a public meeting said here yesterday that he had pleaded for recognition by the Speaker of the Union Parliament of the Communist Party as official opposition in the Parliament.

Some labour unions here presented a purse to Mr. Gopalan to enable him to visit Peking ,

U.K. TRADE COMMISSIONER IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13 (PTI):—Mr. Rowland Owen, Senior United Kingdom Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner in India, has been appointed Controller-General of the Export Credit Guarantee Department in London, the British Information Services announced here today.

He will relinquish his appointment in October and will be succeeded by Mr. Gerald Macmahon of the Board of Trade who will arrive in India in November.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONGRESS

A Dozen Amendments Get Finalised

INDORE, September 13 (PTI).

THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE HAS FINALISED OVER A DOZEN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

These are amendments to several changes which the Working Committee itself had proposed and which were to have been placed before the All India Congress Committee for its approval.

The changes which became necessary because of criticism and opposition from certain Congress quarters substantially meet the point of view which Mr. S. K. Patil of Bombay had advanced. Except for three changes, the rest are of a minor character or of consequential nature.

The Working Committee had earlier suggested an amendment that no President or General Secretary of a Congress Committee shall be eligible for election to the same office for two consecutive terms. The new amendment drops this change and restores status quo.

AMENDMENT TO ART 11

The Working Committee's previous amendment which sought to make members of Parliament and members of the Legislature in the various States ex-officio members of the respective Congress Committees has now been dropped. The article in question is number 11 of the Congress Constitution. The new amendment gives members of the Congress Parliamentary Party in the States and the Centre the status of associate membership without the right to vote in the Congress Committees. This ban does not cover those Congress Party members who are already "full-fledged" Congressmen and have contested elections to the Party Executive Committees.

The text of this amendment to Article 11 of the Congress Constitution reads: (A) members of Parliament who are in the Executive of the Congress Parliamentary Party shall be associate members of the All India Congress Committee and of the Pradesh Congress Committee, District Congress Committee and its subordinate Congress Committees of the areas in which they are residents. (B) Members of Parliament belonging to the Congress Parliamentary Party shall be deemed to be associate members in the Pradesh Congress Committee, District Congress Committee and its subordinate Congress Committees of the areas in which they are residents. (C) Members of the Executive Committee of the Congress Legislative Party in each State shall be associate members of the Pradesh Congress Committee, District Congress Committee and its subordinate Congress Committees in the areas in which they are residents. (D) Congress members of the Legislative Assemblies shall be associate members of the District Congress Committee and its subordinate Congress Committees in the areas in which they are residents. Provided that, no associate member shall have a right to vote: also that no one shall be an associate member unless he is an active member of the Congress and his name has been on the register of primary members for at least a period of two years.

NUMBER OF MINISTERS

On the question of the Constitution of the Working Committee, the present position is that the number of Ministers of the Central and State Governments on the Working Committee shall not exceed one-third of the total membership of the Committee.

To his Working Committee sought to move an amendment fixing the quota of Ministers as fifty per cent or one half of the total membership of the Committee There was opposition to this move and after consideration, it was decided to drop the existing clause as well as the proposed amendment and leave the matter to the discretion of the Congress President.

The Working Committee had earlier suggested that there should be two secretaries and one General Secretary to the Congress. This suggestion has been dropped. Now all will be General Secretaries.

On the question of widening the powers of the State Parliamentary Boards and make them an effective liaison machinery between the Ministry and the State Congress, no decision was taken. This has been a great controversial issue and it is understood the Congress President will issue a statement on the subject.

Resolution On General Situation

REDRAFTING NECESSARY

INDORE, Sept. 13 (UPI): The Congress Working Committee meeting here today decided to redraft its resolution on the general situation in the country as it was considered "too vague."

The consensus of opinion in the Committee was, it is understood, that proposals to be placed before the country regarding its economic and political betterment should be more concrete, specific and precise.

UPI learns that the Central Planning Minister, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, has been asked to suggest necessary modifications in the original resolution, which will be taken up by the Committee when it resumes its meeting tomorrow morning.

The Working Committee is also reported to have decided to accept the principle of non-official resolution on the ceilings on income of Government servants and of the executives in trade and industry. As regards the appointment of a Commission thereon, the Committee appears to be of the opinion that the Planning Commission should be asked to take up this question.

Tunisian Dispute For Arbitration

PARIS, September 13 (UPA): The Bey of Tunis, in a letter to President Vincent Auriol, has formally rejected a proposed French reform programme for the North African protectorate and asked France to submit the dispute to arbitration, presumably to the United Nations, it was learnt last night.

Bey Sidi Al Amin Pasha delivered his long-awaited response to the office of French Resident-General Jean de Hauteclocque and it was passed on to Auriol on Wednesday. Auriol's answer was approved by the Cabinet here yesterday. So far, the terms of both letters have been kept secret from the public.

It was authoritatively learnt that the Bey's letter to Auriol was for the first time signed "King of Tunis", instead of the usual "Possessor of the Kingdom."

LONDON: India's first film delegation to the United States arrived at London airport on Saturday.

Eradication Of Untouchability

'HARIJAN DAY' TO BE OBSERVED IN STATE

BOMBAY, Saturday: The fourth Harijan Day will be observed in Bombay State on Sunday, October 5, this year, states the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, in a press note. The object of observing the day is to give a further push to the movement of the eradication of untouchability.

The following is the programme for the observance of the Day. Morning: (a) Prabhat Pheries to move through important streets of cities, towns and villages and to end with flag salutation ceremonies; (b) saffai, tree-planting, road-making, etc., in Harijan quarters; (c) drawing water in common from public taps, tanks, ponds, wells or other sources of water supply, especially in quarters predominantly inhabited by Harijans.

Evening: (d) Holding public meetings to explain the significance of the Day and the provisions of the various legislative measures undertaken by the Government for the uplift of Harijans, viz., the Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1946; the Bombay Harijan Temple Entry Act, 1947, and in places where the Devadasi system is prevalent, the Bombay Devadasis Protection Act, 1934; (e) Common tea programmes, wherever possible, the expenditure being met from private contributions.

Night: (f) Common Bhajan programmes in important local temples.

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION

The experience of the last three Harijan Days was quite encouraging. The Government desires that this fourth Harijan Day should be observed in a fitting manner throughout the State and that its significance should be brought home to every man, woman and child. Special efforts should be made on this day to secure the throwing open of public sources of water supply for the use of Harijans on as large a scale as possible.

Local branches of the Harijan Sevak Sangh or other voluntary agencies working for the uplift of the Backward Classes will be consulted by the Collectors of the Districts in celebrating the Day. In villages, Police Patels, assisted by primary school teachers, will be responsible for organising the programme. Officers and other employees of the Government will cooperate in the successful observance of the Day.

COKE PRICES IN SURAT DISTRICT REVISED

BOMBAY, Saturday: The maximum prices of hard coke in Surat District have been revised by the Government of Bombay, with effect from September 12.

The revised maximum wholesale prices per ton in the district, excluding the Navsari Municipal area, are Rs. 72-13-0 for bye-product coke (metallurgical, rubble, and kulti coke and coke breeze above 1|2") and Rs. 72|- for beehive and country coke, the maximum retail price per cwt. of any of these two kinds of coke being Rs. 3-14-0.

In the Navsari Municipal area, the maximum wholesale price per ton is Rs. 71-11-0 for bye-product coke and Rs. 70-14-0 for beehive and country coke, the retail price per cwt. being Rs. 3-13-0 for any of these two kinds of coke.

The requisite notification has been published in Part I of the Bombay Government Gabette, Extraordinary, of September 12.

COMMUNITY SCHEMES IN KALYAN TALUKA

Rs. 21 Lakhs Allotted: Plea For Villagers' Co-operation

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

KALYAN, Sept. 13.

A public meeting of agriculturists and the public of Kalyan Taluka was called by Mr. B. R. Desai, Mamlatdar of Kalyan, yesterday, to explain how to implement the Community Project in the Kalyan Taluka. The meeting was held at Kulgaon (Badlapur), nine miles from Kalyan under the presidentship of the Collector of Thana District, Mr. Madan.

Over a thousand agriculturists from far and near attended the meeting including several Congress workers of the district. Several Government officials of various departments also attended the meeting.

The speakers explained how the Community Projects Scheme could be implemented in the Talukas of Karjat and Khalapur in the Kolaba District and KaKlyan Taluka in the Thana District. More than Rs. 65 lakhs will be spent on the projects by the Central and the State Government and Rs. 21 lakhs is allotted for the 155 villages of the Kalyan Taluka.

COLLECTOR'S PLEA

The Collector, in his speech, appealed for the full co-operation of agriculturists and said the scheme will benefit the agriculturists in the villages. The agriculturists must think that it is their duty to build their own roads, schools etc. he said. The villagers must tell the State what their needs are.

The inauguration of this Scheme will be first taken up in the Karjat Taluka on October 2, Gandhiji's birthday and the work in the remaining talukas will be taken after 3 or 4 months. The Community Projects Scheme will include better roads in the villages, hospitals, schools, better manure supply, co-cperative societies, and milk centres to be opened on a co-operative basis. The scheme will also include the utilising of the water of Ulhas River and also the waste water of Tata Power Company at Bhivpuri and Khapoli for cultivation.

To start with, seven Gram Sevaks will be appointed for a group of 10 villages. Government experts will give their advice in the implementation of the work.

At the outset, Mr. G. K. Phadke Hindu Mahasabha leader of Thana District congratulated the Government for selecting Kalyan Taluka, among other areas for Community Projects. Mr. Phadke warned the Government not to entrust the implementation of the work to inexperienced people. He advised all the cultivators to give their full co-operation to the Government for successful working of the Project.

MINORITIES OFFICER APPOINTED

LAHORE, Sept. 13, (PTI): The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore has appointed Mr. A. P. Gill a "Minorities Officer" in the District to "safeguard the interest of minority communities and to ensure that they get prompt hearing of their complaints", it is learnt.

VIJAYAWADA: Latest reports received from Masulipatnam put the number killed in yesterday's explosion in a foreworks dealers' house here at fourteen.

Adulteration Rules The Roost In Delhi

(Continued from Page 3 Col 2)

not acceptable to the Central Ministry of Health, which decided to shift the venue of the Institute to another site and make use of a second hospital near that site. The eight-year-old scheme to build a Medical College for the Part C States is also being abandoned.

Meanwhile busy bodies are taking full advantage of the tussle. A doctor, it is believed, has addressed a long letter to the Prime Minister alleging that things had been going from bad to worse, ever since the benign control of the Central Ministry was surrendered to the local Ministry, that the local Health Minister actually visited the Hospital without previous notice and at eleven o'clock at night and finding no doctor to attend to a serious case, had sent for him. It is, therefore, prayed that the Central Ministry of Health should resume control over Delhi's Hospitals. The Central Government, instead of expressing appreciation of the Delhi Minister's action has called for her explanation.

The issue is a straight one. The Central Cabinet, including Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, is responsible for the Government of the Part C States Act. That Act, provided for the transfer of Delhi's Hospitals to the Delhi Ministry. Much was made of democracy during the passage of the Act. The Home Minister Dr. Katju, while inaugurating the Delhi Legislature, solemnly announced his utter dislike of the distruction between Part A, B and C States. His speech was applauded in the belief that Delhi State would soon become a Part A State. Here is the case, when even the provisions of the Part C States Act are being sabotaged.

The issue is a pertinent one, because on it depends the success or failure of the parliamentary institutions foisted on the people of Part C States.

A new angle is available to over-employment in the Central Secretariat. According to reports, a whispering campaign has been launched by the Ministerial staff that it were mostly idle because the Superior staff was lazy and did not give them work.

It may be that there is not enough work to go round.

TIBETAN GOODWILL MISSION TO COMMUNIST CHINA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13, (PTI): Dalai Lama's 15-member Tibetan Goodwill Mission to China arrived here today from Kalimpong on its way to Peking. The Mission was received at the aerodrome by the Chinese Consul-General who will arrange its travel facilities.

Members of the mission, mostly aged Lamas of various monasteries include two women. They will be guests of the Chinese Consul-General during their stay in Calcutta.

Another Tibetan Goodwill Mission to Peking representing spiritual leader, Panchen Lama is also reported to have left for Peking by overland route through Sinkiang.

MEMBERSHIP PLEA OF JAPAN, LIBYA

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Sept. 13 (UPA): The Security Council voted last night to consider immediately the membership applications of Japan, Libya and the three Indo-Chinese states over the objections of Russia which had tried to pigeonhole the applications in a special committee.

The Council acted in three separate votes after more than four hours of procedural wrangling on how to handle the applications.

ULTIMATUM TO GAS STRIKERS

Workers To Lose Jobs If They Keep Off On Monday

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE 1,400 striking gas workers stand to lose their jobs if they do not go back to work from Monday when the Bombay Gas Company lifts the lock-out, it was learnt tonight.

A high official of the Company told the 'Bombay Chronicle' that the management had not yet engaged all the new hands it needed, anticipating that the workers would return to their jobs on Monday. He said that the number of recruits that had so far been taken was not sufficient to maintain the present rate of progress of gas production. Therefore, if production had to be maintained and stepped up, the Company would have to fill up the remaining vacancies "much to the detriment of the old hands."

The Company also cannot forget the interests of the public which has been put to great inconvenience, he said. There was also the question of loss of revenue.

WORKERS TO CONFER

Meanwhile the striking gas workers postponed till tomorrow their decision on the question of offering Satyagraha at the entrance of the Company's workshop at Parel.

The Satyagraha move is by way of protest against the alleged victimisation of over 300 workers, who are likely to be dismissed from service for participating in the "illegal" strike, according to Engineering Workers' Union which is conducting the strike.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar, President of the Union, stated today that Bombay Government must see that the Company took back all the employees, irrespective of the terms of service and restore original conditions pending their decision on the workers' demand for full adjudication.

SATYAGRAHA MOVE

The contemplated satyagraha will offer "peaceful opposition" to the recruitment of "black legs" and the management's policy of "victimisation." The move might take the form of "a lie-down strike" at the gates of the workshop of the Company to prevent recruits and vehicles from entering or leaving the premises.

The Company is not likely to take any action against the satyagrahis, provided that they were peaceful and in no way interfered with the working of the workshop or the recruitment of labour.

On the question of "victimisation" it is learnt, that in all 75 workers have been charge-sheeted for participation in the "illegal strike." No more charge-sheets are likely to be made against the workers. "We have taken action against only those employees whom we have known to be acting against the interests of the Company. No action has been taken against any workers for lawful trade union activities."

LAMPS LIT

About 320 gas lamps were lit tonight on the Marine Drive. Part of the Tilak Bridge was also lit by gas lamps in response to a request from the Municipal Standing Committee for lighting the over-head railway bridges following representation from the citizens. Progress has been made towards re-lighting the other bridges.

Police reported increase in petty crimes this week following the switching off of the 9,000 and odd gas lamps in the city.

PLEA TO NEGOTIATE

The convenor of the six-man committee appointed at a conference of ninety Trade Unions on September 10, to negotiate in the gas strike, in a statement, has contradicted the claim by the Bombay Gas Company that the management has called off the lockout after direct negotiations with his committee.

Giving the actual situation he says: "This committee sent to the management a copy of the resolution passed by the conference of the Trade Unions and asked for an appointment, but uptil now they have not received any reply from the Company.

Reiterating that the committee even now wants to negotiate with the management for an amicable and honourable settlement, he assures the gas workers that in case the management agrees to participate in such a negotiation, his committee will properly look after the interests of the workers.

Third Shifts To Close?

SLUMP HITS MILLS IN AHMEDABAD

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 13: Third shifts in Ahmedabad mills are threatened with closure due to slump in cloth markets and accumulation of goods in godowns again, it is learnt from textile circles.

A leading business man told me that due to slump there is no demand for cloth. Calcutta merchants, who have bought cloth in Ahmedabad for Puja Holidays have now advised through their agents the merchants to sell the stock in Ahmedabad markets, as there is no demand in West Bengal.

Almost all varieties of cloth are now being sold here at ex-mill rates, and in many cases below ex-mill rates.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN KALYAN

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, Saturday: A middle aged woman jumped into a well in Rambaugh in the early hours of the morning with the intention of committing suicide, it is said. Suprisingly her ten-year-old son who saw it also jumped into the well with the intention of saving her. But both the woman and her son died, before any help could be given. The boy, before jumping into the well, tied his hand to one end of a rope, but forgot to tie the other end of the rope to the iron rod outside. Both the corpses taken out at about noon, after the police were informed.

ARABS ON GERMAN REPARATIONS TO ISRAEL

CAIRO, Sept. 13 (UPA): The Arab League Political Committee today discussed a proposal threatening to cut off trade relations between Arab States and West Germany if the Bonn Government pays reparations to Israel for Nazi persecution of the Jews. The League denied Israel represented the world Jewry and said the reparations would enable Israel to maintain her threat to the security of Arab States.

The Committee has not yet reached a decision on the proposal and its decision will have to be referred to the full League Council for final action.

Trouble In Kurdistan

TEHERAN, Sept. 13 (PTI): Reports from Kurdistan (the tribal area in Western Iran) spoke of trouble having broken out between two groups of tribesmen—the Sandatmille and the Wahdatmille.

Police and military who tried to interfere were themselves attacked, and a number of arms were destroyed by the tribesmen.

TUNISIAN DETENUS RELEASED

PARIS, Sept. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Count Jean de Hautecloque, French Resident-General in Tunisia, has ordered the release of 466 out of 533 Tunisian political prisoners detained in Northern Tunisia, it was announced here today.

RECEPTION TO METROPOLITAN DELEGATE

His Grace Julius, Metropolitan Delegate of the Holy See of Antioch in India was received by the members of the Jacobite Syrian Christian congregation. Picture shows His Grace blessing his followers.

ONE LAKH OF ANSARS ON INDIAN FRONTIER

East Pakistan Army To Tackle Smugglers

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

REPORTS from official and non-official sources received in Calcutta today showed that the Pakistan Government's anti-smuggling campaign has taken the form of concentration of regular troops and auxiliary forces all along the 800-mile border between India and East Pakistan.

No estimate of the actual strength of troops involved in this operation was available but one estimate mentioned that there were something like a lakh of Ansars—volunteers of the Muslim League—on the border.

Troops, who were ordered to move to the front on September 3, are now stated to be in absolute control of the border areas The border security and law and order, including prevention of anti-Pakistan activities, are now the responsibility of the army.

TRIBESMEN UPROOTED

For the accommodation of the army and the auxiliary forces, many houses and school buildings have been commandeered and in some cases, villages have been evacuated and taken over by the army command.

In the Garo hills area there have been reports of uprooted tribal people on Pakistan side crossing into Indian territory.

Fast river craft and the road transport in the border areas have been organised into the army's supply and communication fleet.

The East Pakistani GOC, Major-General Moosa, who ordered the army to move to the frontier "to begin a ruthless war against the smugglers" is reported to be acting as the high-powered liaison between the civil and military authorities in the present operation.

During the past week the army has conducted a series of raids and searches in the border villages.

The detachments are now here entrenched or permanently encamped. Under orders, they are "very mobile."

Besides the vigilance of the troops, the GOC in his last communique said: "The Army will also have their Intelligence System to collect and check up information." He also said: "The Army will not spare themselves in discharging the duties entrusted to them. Greatest possible precaution has been taken and all that is humanly possible has been done to ensure that the campaign is successfully directed against the smugglers and no excesses are caused."

The authorities of West Bengal, Tripura and Assam are reported to have been maintaining close

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SCARCITY IN MANY VILLAGES

Sholapur Collector On Situation

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 13, (PTI). The Collector of Sholapur Mr. R F. Boga told PTI here today that the Government were fully alive to the situation created by the continued absence of rain in the district. Admitting that there was "definite scarcity in many villages" the Collector said all possible steps were being taken to give relief to the affected formers.

Mr. Boga, who toured some of the worst affected parts like the Karmala Taluka, said if there was no rain till the 25th of this month sowing the rabi crop would be affected.

But, he added, experience for over ten years showed that Sholapur received invariably heavy rainfall in the beginning of the latter half of September. If this rain did come, he said, the position would improve very much.

CONCESSIONS

Meanwhile the rationing authorities have made concessions to the card holders in drawing rations. The card holder can now draw his ration in instalments if necessary. This concession is being amply made use of by the affected peasants, who earn daily wages and according to authoritative information people in Barsi, Akalkot and other places draw their rations daily.

SCARCITY FEARS IN SAURASHTRA

RAJKOT, Sept. 13, (PTI): Standing crops in several areas of the State will be adversely affected unless rains fall in the next few ways, according to official reports available here.

Good crop prospects were indicated all over the State following the commencement of the monsoon in strength in this part of the country this year, it is stated, but the complete absence of any rainfall for over a month now has caused draught conditions in some areas, especially in the Zalawad and Halar districts.

SUIHO POWER PLANT BLASTED

Superforts Rain 300 Tons Of Bombs

TOKYO, Sept. 13, (PTI-Reuter): American B-29 Superforts from Japan and Okinawa rained 300 tons of explosives on the huge North Korean frontier Suiho Power Plant, just across the Yalu river from Manchuria, during the night.

This was the first visit of the "heavies" to this target which was wrecked by one of the biggest raids of the Korean war last June, when United Nations fighter-bombers knocked out the power station, which supplied electricity not only for North Korean industry but for many factories in Manchuria

Some Superforts carried 2,000 pound armour piercing bombs fused to penetrate to the roots of the installation before exploding.

Some enemy MIG fighters were spotted but these did not seriously attack the big bombers.

First reports received from the Superfort base on Okinawa island said the raid achieved "good to excellent results".

Photographs showed mostly dust and smoke over the target but the bomber crews reported ideal conditions for using their new electronic bomb-aiming devices.

ALLIED LANDING FORCE DRIVEN OFF

LONDON, Sept. 13 (PTI-Reuter): A new China news agency despatched from the Korean front said today that a United Nations landing force came ashore near Takchong on the Haiju peninsula on September 10.

The agency message claimed the landing force were driven off by North Korean and Chinese coastal defence units.

MORE SUPPORT FOR IKE

NEW YORK, Sept. 13, (PTI-Reuter): The forces of General Eisenhower, Republican Presidential candidate, have taken over the Party's National Committee's Executive Committee.

Announced by National Committee Chairman Arthur E. Summerfield, the new fifteen-member Executive group was described today by Rpublican sources as having eight Eisenhower supporters, six who favoured nomination of Senator Robert Taft and one "officially" neutral.

The old executive committee was weighted in Mr. Taft's favour.

BADAUN, Sept. 13 (PTI): A Muslim businessman was today elected to preside over the Dataganj Ramlila Committee and chalk out the programme for this year's Ramlila celebrations in Dataganj.

A.I.C.C. AMENDS CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

Nehru On Racialism In South Africa

CHANDRASHEKAR NAGAR, Sept. 13 (PTI).

THE A.I.C.C. ADJOURNED AT 6-15 P.M. TODAY, AFTER ADOPTING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONGRESS CONSTITUTION, AS PROPOSED BY THE WORKING COMMITTEE, IT WILL RESUME DELIBERATIONS AT NINE TOMORROW MORNING.

The Committee began its deliberations under the presidentship of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru in the Chandrashekar Azad Nagar at 2-30 here this afternoon.

About 230 A.I.C.C. members out of a total strength of 396 and about six thousand visitors were present.

After the singing of Vande Mataram Mr. Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the members. He hoped that the holding of the session in Indore would lead to greater appreciation of the problems of Madhya Bharat which had been neglected during the British regime.

Paying tributes to the leadership of Mr. Nehru, Mr. Khadiwala said that he had always been a pillar of strength to the freedom movement of the down-trodden people of former princely states.

NEHRU'S ADDRESS

The Congress President then addressed the A.I.C.C. for about an hour. Mr. Nehru emphasised the importance of the foreign policy draft resolution which the Committee was called upon to discuss and adopt. Some people might imagine, he said, that the Working Committee was more concerned with external affairs than internal situation.

"We do owe a duty" Mr. Nehru said "to ourselves to consider foreign affairs, because they are of vital importance to the world and ourselves.

Whether in peace or war, we will be involved in the consequences of anything which happens to the world. We cannot remain isolated even though our policy is one of non-alignment and we are trying to do our utmost to prevent any disastrous development in the world."

Mr. Nehru said that a consideration of foreign affairs was necessary not only to the members of the Working Committee or the A.I.C.C. It was also a duty of the man in the street to have a broad and proper understanding of the country's policy. "We want an intelligent electorate and an intelligent population to discuss and decide these issues."

FIRST PRIORITY

The Congress President said that even though the Committee had put forward the resolution on foreign affairs and South Africa first, what was more important was economic affairs. The basic problem before the country was that of economic advancement. "Unless we face the problem", Mr. Nehru said, "in a satisfactory and adequate measure we fail. The problem is how to raise the level of the people, to remove the scourge of poverty and unemployment and the frustration that came out of it."

Thinking of the day's problems, they should not forget the tomorrow or the future. He hoped a resolution on the subject would come up before the A.I.C.C.

OUTBURST OF VIOLENCE

Mr. Nehru next warned the country against a streak of violence which was spreading in the country. It broke out often suddenly almost without a warning. There were enough people in India who wanted to take advantage of this atmosphere for destructive purposes. It was the duty of the Congressmen not only to understand this danger themselves, but also make the people understand this trend and not to let them become a plaything of others.

JOB FACING CONGRESS

Mr. Nehru also cautioned against the spread of communal and provincial feelings which, he said,

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Gift Of The Rain-God

INDORE, Sept. 13 (UPI).

AN unexpectedly lighter vein was introduced at the A-ICC session today, when Mr. Nehru was going strong on racialism in South Africa in the course of his introductory remarks to the A-ICC meeting, rain came pouring "bringing with it Sheikh Abdullah."

The crowd cheered. Startled by this unexpected applause which cut sharply across the stream of his thought, the Congress President paused, looked about, heard the rain pattering on the roof of the pandal, and saw Sheikh Abdullah mounting the rostrum. "A gift of the rain-god," he laughed. Then, turning, he said in a voice which still held a suggestion of laughter "congratulations."

NEHRU'S CALL AT FLAG HOISTING

INDORE, September 13 (UPI): Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru today called upon the people to co-operate with the Government to banish poverty, ignorance and disease and to ensure rapid progress of India.

Deprecating people's tendency to depend too much on Governmental action, he declared: "The gigantic task of achieving India's economic emancipation cannot be accomplished without the active co-operation of millions".

The Congress President was speaking at the flag-hoisting ceremony at "Chandrashekhar Nagar". where the A.I.C.C commences today. He hoisted the Congress flag to the lilting tunes of the National Anthem and tumultous applause of a huge gathering.

A.I.C.C. HIGHLIGHTS

(From Our Correspondent)
INDORE CITY, Sept. 13.

THE following are some of the interesting highlights of today's meeting of the A.I.C.C.

The address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee was a new feature of the A.I.C.C. meeting, and Mr. Kanahiyalal Khadiwala who had the privilege to read it deserved the same for organising such a huge session.

Pandit Nehru began his forty-minute Hindi speech with a tribute to the organisers of the meeting saying that it looked like a plenary session.

Referring to various states and cities in India, far and near, from where members have come to attend the meeting of the A.I.C.C., Pandit Nehru by a slip of tongue included Lahore in it, but immediately offered to correct the mistake.

As Pandit Nehru was naming various scientific research works now going on in India, clouds suddenly broke and Indore had the first shower after three-week-old drought. There was warm clapping and Pt. Nehru congratulated the people over the rains. The rains, however, stopped after a couple of minutes.

As the short shower stopped, Pandit Nehru referred to the question of finding ways for creating rains at the proper place and time.

Nehru used the word "neechata" for the communal press of Northern India, and specially in Delhi where some people, supported or misguided by certain organisations and newspapers were inciting trouble against a section of the population.

Pandit Nehru condemned Bengal-Bihar boundary dispute again today, for the second time within 24 hours. "I am amazed at seeing two sister states in India quarrelling as though they were two independent states."

PICK-POCKETS BUSY

INDORE, Sept. 13 (UPI).

A person clad in Khadi was caught red handed this morning while picking a pocket in the gathering which was watching the Congress President, Pandit Nehru, hoist the Congress flag at "Chandrashekhar Nagar", venue of the A-ICC session here.

So far, ten persons have been arrested for alleged pick-pocketing in various places in the city where people had gathered in connection with Pandit Nehru's programmes.

According to "intelligence" reports, some 300 pick-pockets have arrived in Indore from different parts of the country on the eve of the A-ICC session in the hope of doing "roaring trade."

LEGISLATORS TO BECOME ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Patil Withdraws All His Amendments

INDORE, Sept. 13 (UPI).

IN less than three hours today, the All-India Congress Committee amended the 28-clause Congress Constitution by adopting all the changes proposed by the Working Committee.

The overall effect of these amendments is that all Congress M.P.s and M.L.A.s shall become associate members of Pradesh Congress Committees and District Congress Committees respectively, without any right of vote. Members of the executive of the Central Parliamentary Committee shall, however, be associate members of the A-ICC.

By another important amendment, the A-ICC deleted the existing provision restricting the number of ministers on the Working Committee to one-third of its total strength. Under the amended clause, the Congress President is given the fullest discretion to nominate the members of the Working Committee.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, who piloted the amendment, however, explained that a healthy convention would be created whereby the President generally would not nominate more than half the members of the Working Committee from among the Central and State Ministers.

Mr. Gadgil referred to the article relating to the Parliamentary Board and said that the relationship between the parliamentary and organisational wings of the Congress would have to be regulated by conventions and not by articles. The Working Committee had expressed its opinion that in due course, certain directives would be given and conventions would be set up to regulate the relationship between the two wings.

PATIL APPROVES

Mr. S. K. Patil (Bombay) seconding the resolution appealed to the A-ICC members to pass the amendments unanimously.

Mr. Patil said that he had sent about forty to fifty amendments to the changes proposed by the Working Committee earlier. Similar other amendments had also been received from other members. However the new draft of amendments proposed by the Working Committee covered 90 per cent of their suggestions. He had therefore decided to withdraw all his amendments.

Mr. Patil said that the new draft of amendments relating to associate membership would bring about co-operation between the parliamentary and organisational wings of the Congress.

He said that the Working Committee had also decided not to impose any ban on the election to an elective office of a same individual for two consecutive terms in the Pradesh Congress Committees. If they wanted to achieve this object they could do so by

(Continued on page 17)

ARMED MIGHT: EAST V. WEST

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. (PTI-Reuter): The European allies of the United States now have more than two million men under arms "compared with Russia's four million." the State Department reported today.

The figures were given in a fifty-page Departmental report designed to answer inquiries from Congress and private citizens about progress made in building Europe's defences under the three-year-old North Atlantic Treaty.

The figures do not include other forces which fit into the overall picture of Western defence.

Not mentioned are the total American strength of 3,500,000 men under arms, the armed man-power of "friendly nations" like Australia, Yugoslavia, and Spain, or the armies of Russia's allies and China.

The report referred to Russian possession of the atomic bomb as "a major element in Soviet power."

ADJOURNMENT RULED OUT

CHANDRASEKHAR NAGAR, Sept. 13 (UPI):

The Congress President, Mr. Nehru today disallowed in the A-ICC an adjournment motion relating to an incident in a village in Morena district of Madhya Bharat, in which some Harijans were reported to have been shot dead and their property looted.

Before taking up the amendments to the constitution Mr. Nehru announced that he had received notice of an adjournment motion from a member of the A-ICC on the alleged incident.

Mr. Nehru said that it was not the practice of the A-ICC to discuss adjournment motions like the legislatures or parliament. If the A-ICC wanted to take notice of any particular matter, it was competent to take it at any time. In this particular case, however he had found after relevant enquiries that the tragic incident took place about two months ago. Some people had already been arrested in this connection and their trial was taking place. It was also not an urgent matter and the case being "sub-judice," he ruled it out of order.

RESOLUTION FOR A-ICC

INDORE, Sept. 13 (PTI): The Congress Working Committee, at a three-hour meeting here tonight, adopted a resolution envisaging creation of conditions "in which the community, through various organs of the state and through co-operatives, exercises a much greater initiative in the conduct and development of industry and trade."

This draft resolution will come up before the A-ICC tomorrow, possibly during the morning session.

It expresses the hope at the immediate programme of the Five-Year Plan will lay adequate stress on the achievement of food self-sufficiency, the growth of basic and small-scale industry and increasing opportunity for employment.

LONDON, Sept. 13 (UPA): Dr. Norman Haire, 60, internationally noted proponent of sexual reforms and birth control, died here on Thursday, it was disclosed today.

PRESIDENT AT SIMLA

The President with Shrimati Kusum Trivedi and Mrs. Sachar at the reception in his honour by the prominent citizens of Simla.

POONA RACES

EASY VICTORY FOR FELLEXIA IN MAIN ATTRACTION

Rita's Pet Completes Hat-trick

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Saturday.

DRAWING away from the field in the straight, even-money-favourite, Fellexia returned an easy winner in the day's main attraction, the Poona Plate run over a mile. Sangram who disputed supremacy early with Brave Prince was 1 1/2 lengths behind second and a further six lengths away was Trumpeldor.

That smart three-year-old, Rita's Pet put on records today a rare achievement by winning the first division of the Hoyt Plate and evidently completng the hat-trick. The Paragon colt was clear of runaway Chilkhat thirty yards from the winning post and at the important end he cut across to the rails. Chavan the rider of Chilkhat raised an objection against the winner and Kheemsingh who was astride Zareen who was originally fourth also reported against Chilkhat. The Stewards after a lengthy session overruled the first objection but upheld the second one and Chilkhat was relegated to fourth position.

The crowd today was very thin, but the programme was conducted under ideal conditions.

Pandu Khade and Damodar were successful, steering two winners each during the day.

The Daily double which was solved by 35 punters returned Rs. 90-8 and the treble was solved by eight punters. Each ticket fetched Rs. 2,740.

Results:—

THE SECUNDERABAD PLATE —Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. B. S. Nemani's FLASH 9-0 Damodar 1
The Raja of Jetpur's NUTAN AARTI 8-11 Purtusingh 2
Mr. R. J. Gazdar's DASTURI 8-11 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. Diamond's ROYAL SEAL 9-0 P. Khade 4

Not run: Excelsior, Romantic Prince and Popo.

Won by: 3/4 length, 3 lengths, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 33 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 76. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13.

Trainer: K. McQuade.

THE A. HOYT PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. K. M. Shah and Sher Khan's RITA'S PET 7-12 P. Khade 1
Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Shah's GAGAN DOOT 8-12 Eldin .. 2
Mr. M. H. Khan's ZAREEN 8-9 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. D. N. Khambata's CHILKHAT 8-4 S. Chavan 4

Not run: Awaara, Bright Faith and Kensington.

Won by: 2 lengths, Short head, Head.

Time: 1 minute 29 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: V. R. Jadhav.

THE PROBYNABAD PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

The Rani of Jetpur's PERHAPS 8-3 P. Khade 1
Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's LOVE FOR LIBERTY 8-13 Damodar 2
Mr. M. A. Ansari's CHETNA 9-1 Pierce 3
Mr. D. F. Karaka's MY LUCKY STAR 8-6 Kadam 4

Not run: Fizz, Dilbahar, Yuvaraj, Game Bid and Bachelor Boy.

Won by: Short head, Neck, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 46 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 181. Places Rs. 36, Rs. 19 and Rs. 20.

Trainer: D. M. Mistry.

THE BARDOLI PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Messrs. Purshotam Jethabhai and J. K. Mehta's DEV KANYA 9-2 Damodar 1
Mr. P. M. Modi's GALLOPER 8-3 Purtusingh 2
Mr. R. G. Rajput's LUCKY GUARD 9-3 Shiba 3
Messrs. Homi N. Driver and A. S. Motabhoy's GOLDEN SQUARE 9-3 Kheemsingh .. 4

Not run: Chandra Villas, D. Day, Rana Sanga, Duke of Hanover, Gwalior, Tiger and Miss Rutty.

Won by: Head, 3 1/2 lengths, 4 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 16 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 74. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 17 and Rs. 17.

Trainer: P. Rylands.

THE A. HOYT PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Dinshaw Bhedwar's RUMBITA 8-6 S. Chavan 1
The Thakore Saheb of Lathi and Mr. D. M. Mistry's STAR SAPHIRE 8-0 Purtusingh .. 2
Kumar Chiman Singh's RED CARNATION 9-3 Kheemsinh 3
Messrs. Ali Mahomed Chotani and V. R. Jadhav's PHILSOOPH 8-5 P. Khade 4

Not run: Radiator, Golden Orb, Pretty Town and Star of Mahad.

Won by: 1/2 length, 2 lengths, Short head.

Time: 1 minute 30 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 57. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 19 and Rs. 14.

Trainer: Owner.

THE POONA PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Parlakimedi's FELLEXIA 8-9 Gilmore 1
Maharani Seeta Devi Gaekwar of Baroda's SANGRAM 7-11 P. Khade 2
Mr. E. J. Mashal's TRUMPELDOR 7-13 Purtusingh 3
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's VIVECA 8-2 Kheemsingh 4

Not run: Pippy and Swing Bridge.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 6 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 45 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 13 and Rs. 24.

Trainer: Northmore.

THE PROBYNABAD PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's SHANDANA 9-1 Kheemsingh 1
Lady Sherbanoo and Sir Sultan Chinoy's PRE CATELAN 8-9 S. Chavan 2
Mr. K. M. Modi's NAAZ 9-2 Purtusingh 3
Mr. F. A. Irani's BAY OF TREASURE 8-13 A. Ahmed 4

Not run: Bara Mulla, Liberator, Golden Night, Diamond Cave and Al Mohalab.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 12.

Trainer: B. R. Patel.

GAY TIME INVITED TO RUN IN U. S. A.

LONDON, Sept. 13, PTI-Reuter): Queen Elizabeth has been invited to run her 50,000-sterling colt, Gay Time, in the 17,000 sterling International Race at Maryland, United States on October 18, it was reported here last night.

The queen who will be at Doncaster, Yorkshire, today to see Gay Time run in the St. Leger will discuss the invitation with Noel Murless, a leading British trainer, who has charge of the colt.

PUTHLI CUP FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Saturday: The holders, Satya Vijaya "A" entered third round of the Puthli Cup when they defeated Bombay Fort "A" by 4-0 in a keen match in the second round of the Puthli Cup played today at Oval.

Giriya Palan the winners centre forward was injured soon after the first half and was removed to St. George Hospital.

Earlier, Kanara Bros. "A" defeated Jai Hind "B" by a solitary goal, while Kanara V. F. "B" and Hind Bros. "B" failed to come to the decision despite extra time. Both the teams scored one goal each.

CALCUTTA RACE RESULTS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13 (PTI).

The following are the results of today's races.

THE ANDOVER PLATE—7F

BOYS HURRAH 9-5 (Peacock) 1; WHIRLPOOL 8-2 (Higson) 2; PHOENIX 9-6 (J. Warren) 3; ROYAL BOY 8-7 (M. Cracknell) 4.

Won by: 1L, 3Ls, and 3Ls, in 1 min. 31-2/5 secs.

Tote pail: Rs. 12 for win; Forecast 490 tickets paid Rs. 44 each.

THE OKARA PLATE—7F

MONTESSA 8-3 (M. Cracknell) 1; BLACK TOY 7-9 (Peacock) 2; AGAIN AND AGAIN 8-13 (J. Warren) 3; HAULAWAY 9-3 (Thompson) 4.

Not run: Jamna, Phulkari, Republic.

Won by: 3Ls, 1L and 1/2L in 1 min. 32-1/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 25 for win; Rs. 9, Rs. 11 and Rs. 10 for places.

THE NEWTON PLATE—5F

HERMES 9-0 (Morsillo) 1; AROHA LASS 8-7 (M. Cracknell) 2: ADMIRAL FOX 9-4 (Adley) 3; RED DRAGON 7-10 (Dixon) 4.

Not run: Deemster.

Won by: 1-1/2Ls, 3Ls and neck in 1 min. 4-3/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 13 for win; Forecast Rs. 38.

THE ALIPORE PLATE—1M, 1F

BERNICIA 8-0 (E. Cracknell) 1; TURKESTAN 7-12 (Peacock) 2; ADRASTUS 7-12 (Higson) 3; KALARAMA 8-4 (Morsillo) 4

Won by: sh, neck, neck in 2 mins. 2/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 42 for win; Rs. 13, Rs. 6 and Rs. 13 for places.

THE SIMLA PLATE—6F

CATDARE 8-0 (Higson) 1; AAPKE SEVAME 9-4 (Thompson) 2; ALGIERS 9-0 (J. Warren) 3; GOLD GUARD 8-5 (Rodrigues) 4.

Won by: 2-1/2Ls, head, 1/2L in 1 min 19-2/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 9 for win; Rs. 25 and Rs. 7 for places.

Forecast 54 tickets paid Rs. 396 each.

THE BARODA PLATE—1M, 1F

NASRULLAH 9-8 (J. Warren) 1; EMBARKATION 9-5 (Dixon) 2; LADY TEAZLE 8-2 (E. Cracknell) 3; JANIKPURI 7-6 (Rodrigues) 4.

Note run: Tabassum, Harvest King, All Clear, Who Knows.

Won by: Head, 2Ls, neck in 2 mins. 5-2/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 21 for win; Rs. 10 and Rs. 17 for places.

TATA HOCKEY TEAM DANCE

BOMBAY, Saturday: The familiar 'blue and gold' went into festive mood this evening when Tata Sports Hockey team held a dance at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

The band, Pite's, was stationed in a gaily, but effectively decorated goalpost and the true hockey atmosphere off the field prevailed. The Tata Hockey team is due to leave for Africa early in October and this is just one social item on their programme.

BRAZILIAN CHAMP FOR TOKYO

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 13 (UPA): Brazilian athlete Admar Ferrera da Silva, Olympic and world hop skip and jump champion, left yesterday for Tokyo by New York and Los Angeles.

Da Silva will take part in sports events in Japan. The champion who set a record of 16 metres and 22 centimetres at the Helsinki games was accompanied by trainer Detrech Berger.

ALLAHABAD BEAT I.A.F.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13, (PTI):; Allahabad Sporting Club made an impressive entry into the Delhi Cloth Mills Football Tournament today beating Indian Air Force by four-nil in the pre-quarter final.

Exhibiting speed and combination the Allahabad team provided keen and interesting soccer. Except for a couple of moves the Air Force team never seriously questioned the superiority of the winners. The Air Force men wasted much of their energy by aimless kicking.

Agenda For Cricket Board's Meeting

BOMBAY, September 13 (PTI).

THE Board of Control for Cricket in India, at its 23rd annual general meeting at Calcutta on October 5, will take steps to celebrate its silver jubilee, which falls during the 1953-54 season, in a fitting manner. This will be one of the major tasks of the Board's working committee which will be elected at the meeting.

The inclusion of Vinoo Mankad in test matches in England and the Board President's report thereon, and the consideration of the President's views regarding "coaching" are two other important items on the agenda.

One of the items for discussion will be the framing of bye-laws regarding the use of the Board's colours.

The Indian Cricket Control Board has been allowing the managers of its representative teams the use of its colours, though it is said the practice in other countries is that only the players are entitled to the national colours.

Besides these the Board meeting's agenda contains the following subjects:—

(1) The report of Mr. Pankaj Gupta, manager of the Indian team to England;

(2) The President's report on the arrangements for the Indian tour of West Indies early next year;

(3) Consideration of matters relating to the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy and the draw for the 1952-53 season;

(4) Consideration of the umpires sub-committee's report;

(5) Election of the Board's office-bearers;

(6) Appointment of the tour, selection, Ranji Trophy, schools' tournament and umpires' sub-committees;

(7) Appointment of India's captain for five test matches against Pakistan this year and the West Indies tour of 1953; and

(8) Consideration of matters relating to the schools' cricket tournament and the President's views thereon.

India's Tour Summary

LONDON, Sept. 13 (UPI-AFP): V. Mankad topped the Indian batting averages with 54.2 for his three test innings. For the whole tour, however, Polly Umrigar finished on top with an average of 48.22 for 22 innings—he was also top scorer with a total of 1,688. India played 35 matches, won 6 drew in 24, lost 5. Of the 4 tests, India drew in one, lost 3.

As in the batting, the man who heads the bowling averages is not in a true position as its batsman. P. Roy who is on top with an analysis of 16.4 for five wickets in 29.2 overs, Ghulam Ahmed was the most successful bowler with a 21.92 average for his 765.5 overs. His total of 80 wickets was easily the highest of his side.

LEACH AD BERGMANN REACH CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13, (PTI): Johnny Leach and Richard Bergmann, the British table tennis players arrived here today from Singapore by air on their way to Gauhati.

They are in India after finishing their Japanese and Far East tour and will play a series of exhibition matches during thirteen days stay here.

Leach and Bergmann leave for Gauhati tomorrow morning and will be back in Calcutta on September 16 to take off for Madras on September 17 where they play the same afternoon.

Mr. A. Sarkar, joint secretary of the Bengal Table Tennis Association told PTI that Leach-Bergmann matches could not be arranged in Calcutta as no venue could be arranged at short notice.

NEW ZEALAND WINS SECOND RUGBY TEST

WELLINGDON, Sept. 13 (PTI-Reuter): New Zealand beat Australia by 15 points to 8 in the second Rugby Union Test here today. New Zealand led 9-3 at halftime.

Australia won the first test match last Saturday by 14 points to nine.

Mohun Bagan Held To Draw

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13 (PTI): Aryans held Mohun Bagan, runners up, to a goalless draw in the first semi-final of the I.F.A. Shield tournament, today.

They met in a key match of the contest after twelve years, Aryans having beaten Mohun Bagan in the final in 1940 by four goals to one.

The huge crowd that turned out to witness the match, lustily cheered the teams for their exchanges, which were very fast. Aryans kept Mohun Bagan attackers at bay by their fast tickling and first time clearances.

Aryans had greater territorial advantage in both the sessions but their forwards could not prevail over the Mohun Bagan stalwarts, Barua, Manna and Aao.

Mohun Bagan had very few scorinrg chances, some of their best efforts being wasted by Babu, their outside right.

In the fifth minute, the Mohun Bagan goal had a narrow escape, S. Datta sending the ball over the crossbar. A. Banerji, Mohun Bagan's inside right, missed the Aryans goal, similarly. Midway through the second half Majumdar, Mohun Bagan inside left, shot straight into the hands of Sett and S. Datta's a centre went a begging before the Mohun Bagan goal a couple of minutes later.

The rattling pace maintained in the first half told on the stamina of the players, and, before long, both the teams appeared exhausted.

In the first minute after resumption S. Datta of Aryans missed a sitter. He headed out from close off a centre by S. Roy, outside right. Towards the middle of the second half, Mohun Bagan got a couple of free kicks, but Manna failed to convert them.

Aryans missed another sitter in the sixteenth minute. S. Chakravarty, inside right, cut through the Mohun Bagan defence and centred, but S. Datta was a bit late to connect, S. Chatterji, Mohun Bagan goal keeper, holding in time.

TEAMS:

MOHUN BAGAN:—S. Chatterji, P. Barua and S. Manna; R. Sen, T. Aao and S. Ghosh; Babu, S. Banerji, R. Guha Thakurta, B. Majumdar and J. Anthony.

ARYANS:—S. Sett, B. Roy and S. Gupta; A. Mitter, S. Sarbadhikary and S. De; S. Roy, S. Chakravarty, B. Das, Bapi Roy and S. Datta.

Referee:—P. Chakravarty.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

5-35 p. m. Maharashtra vs Goa (Zonal Semi-final).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

3-30 p.m. Bhaiwada vs Young Comrades; 4-30 p. m. Mazagaon Inst. vs. Y. Aryans; 5-30 p m. Khandoba Vijay vs Tata "A".

Central Rly. Ground, Parel.

3-30 p. m. K.P.C.A. vs Parel Green Field; 4-30 Jolly Young Boys vs Young Sparks Club; 5-30 p.m. Nagpada N. H. vs Young Gujerat "B".

At the Oval.

3-30 p.m. Shree Krishna "B" vs Students Un. "C".

4-30 p.m. National "B" vs Bombay Fort "B".

5-30 p.m. Vande Mataram vs Uchil United "A".

BADMINTON

C.C.I. Court.

3-50 p.m. C.C.I. Open Tourney.

LAST MINUTE GOAL SAVES REST XI

Middlecoat Given Marching Orders

MALABAR XI 1 REST XI 1

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A goal in arrears midway through the second half, and reduced to ten men before the restart by Middlecoat's self-inflicted marching orders, the Rest XI rallied strongly at the eleventh hour, when all seemed lost, to notch the equaliser two minutes before the final whistle, in the 1st semi-final of the Zonal Tournament at the Cooperage this evening, in what was easily the best game in the current competition.

The Malabar XI made changes both in the deep defence and the attack, that strengthened the side considerably; Kenny replaced Papen (Jr) and in the forward line, Krishnan was dropped and Nadan reverted to his accustomed position at inside right. Ratnam was switched over the right flank, and match-winning forward, Jairam, occupied the outside left berth. That this was for the better was instantly made obvious; the Malabar quintette tore the Rest defence to ribbons, but three factors neutralised their methodical approach: lack of first—time efforts, crowding-out tactics adopted by the Rest defenders, and bad luck; that the Rest were able to cross over with a clean slate was due in an appreciable measure due to luck; at times when all seemed lost, a defender, would manage to intercept the ball and save the situation; even on the goal line as was the case thrice.

MALABAR ATTACK

The game opened out evenly for the first five minutes. Then the Malabar XI got the measure of their opponents and settled down to a steady onslaught on the Rest goal. For a hectic five minute spell, the Rest goal underwent hair breadth escapes. In the 7th minute, Jairam shot from the top of the box, and Lefebour dived to save well; however the ball was deflected to Ratnam, whose effort was put over the bar, by Lefebour, more by accident than design. Off the resultant flag-kick, Lefebour rushed out and failed to intercept, but Thomas' shot was saved by Mtddlecoat.

A little later, Mukundan following up a through pass from Raghavan, narrowed the angle a bit too much, and Azavedo saved at the expense of a corner, and this time Raghavan's header just skimmed the cross bar. A pleasing feature of the game, was the well taken flag kicks by Nadan, that always spelt danger to the Rest goal.

SAXBY FUMBLES

Then the Rest reversed the trend of the game, and midway through this period Saxby fumbled in the box, when faced only with Viswanathan, and was robbed off the ball. Four minutes later, Viswanathan saved well from Saxby who connected Pereira's goal mouth pass; a less feeble shot might have got past the goalie; then Mukundan found the net off Jairam's pass, but he was clearly off side and the goal was disallowed. Five minutes before lemon time, a corner once again nearly proved costly Mukundan got his head to the ball before Lefebour, it went to Raghavan, but once again Middlecoat was on the spot to save it.

After the interval, it was the Rest who should have scored first; Saxby with a clear path to the goal, and Papen sprawling on the turf, allowed Raghavan to recover and dispossess him off the ball.

In the 12th minute, Jairam with Lefebour at his mercy, shot into him, the ball rebounded and his second attempt was saved by Willmer on the goal line. Two minutes later, Malabar were awarded a free kick just outside the box. Nadan, entrusted with it, sent in a low shot to the extreme corner, and Lefebour managed to get his hands to it, but Mukundan rushing in applied the finishing touches.

Before the restart, Middlecoat entered into an argument with the referee, and was ordered to leave the field. He still persisted in arguing, and eventually left the field, to take up his stand against the upright at the South end of the field.

For a brief spell, the Rest XI were all at sea, but in the closing stages, made a desperate attempt to save the match; their efforts were rewarded two minutes before the call off time when Saxby netted. A long punt was followed by Saxby; Vishwanathan collected it, and was charged by Saxby; surprisingly he let the ball drop and Saxby experienced little difficulty in volleying the ball into a yawning net.

The teams were:

MALABAR XI: Viswanathan; Papen and Kenny; Bhaskheran, Raghavan and Balaram; Ratnam, Nadan, Mukundan, Thomas and Jairam.

REST XI: Lefebour; Azavedo and Angelo; Watson, Middlecoat and Wilmer; Pereira, Damodar, Saxby, Md. Ayub, D. Norris.

Referee: C. X. Govind.

Tulyar Wins St. Leger

SEPT. 13, (PTI-Reuter): The Aga Khan's brilliant little colt Tulyar gained yet another triumph today when he won the Saint Leger Stakes oldest classic in the world here. He started eleven to ten on favourite.

Mrs. L. W. Smith's 66 to one outsider, "Kingsfold" was three lengths away second with M. Marcel Boussac's "Alcinus", a 100 to six chance four lengths away third of twelve runners.

Calcutta Side For National T.T.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13, (PTI): Bengal's team for the Inter-State and National Table Tennis Championships to be held at Indore from October 5 to 12 was announced today.

The following is the personnel of the team:—

MEN: R. Bhandari (Captain), K. Jayant, Jayanta De, Saroj Ghosh and Jotirmoy Banerji.

Reserves: Toon Ghosh and Suresh Sahaya.

WOMEN: Miss E. Moses (Captain), and Miss G. Mackertich.

Reserves: Miss Tapati Mitra and Mrs. Fernandez.

Boys: Jotirmoy Banerjee.

The team leaves for Indore on October 2 and Mr. A. Sarkar, will be its manager.

PEACE, KEYNOTE OF WORLD BUDDHIST CONFERENCE

POONA, Sept. 13, (UPI): "Peace is the key note of the second World Buddhist Conference which is to be held at Tokyo on the 25th instant and representatives of all countries gathering there will discuss ways and means to establish peace on this earth", stated Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, General Secretary, All-India, Scheduled Castes Federation, at a meeting here today, organised to wish him bon voyage.

Indian Gymkhana Still Unbeaten

BOMBAY, Saturday: By virtue of their solitary goal victory over Wimco S.C., Indian Gymkhana "A" maintained their unbeaten record in the First Division Indian Football League, this evening at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel.

Though Wimco S.C. saw more of the ball it was Gymkhana who did the scoring. Balan scored the all important goal ten minutes after the start.

Later, in the same competition defeating Burmah-Shell "B" by three goals to nil, Globe S.C. "A" also maintained their unbeaten record.

Globe S.C. dictated terms throughout the game and concentrated the play in the rival territory. Centre-forward Gowder scored all the three goals for his side.

In the first game of the evening, scoring as they willed Versova S.C. trounced Laughton Institute to the tune of ten goals to nothing in the Second Division League. The scorers were: Balan 3 (Hat-trick), Bhoopathy 3, Hari 2, Parmeshwaran and Chellappa.

CENTRAL RLY. GROUND, PAREL

The following were the results of the matches played in the Fourth Division Harwood League this evening at the Central Rly. ground, Parel.

Nightingale — 1 (Shashi-Kant), Panchgani Old Boys—1 (A. Contractor); Star of Goa 2 (E. Silveira and I. Pereira), Goa Republic—1 (C. D'Souza); St. Stephens—2 (S. Gomes and A. D'Costa), Thunderbolt—1 (Mani).

FOR TRAINING IN U.K.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13: Air Vice-Marshal S. Mukerjee, acting Chief of Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Air Force, and Captain R. D. Katari, Captain of the Indian Naval Destroyer Squadron and Commanding Officer of INS 'Rajput' have been selected to attend the Imperial Defence College course in the United Kingdom. The course is scheduled to start in the first week of January 1953.

Captain Katari is the first Indian Naval Officer to be selected for this special course, the duration of which is about one year.

STEADY RISE IN PRICE OF PAK WHEAT

LAHORE, Sept. 13, (PTI): A steady rise in the price of wheat continues to be reported from various places in Pakistan Punjab, Northwest Frontier Province and Bhawalpur State.

In Lahore, wheat is being sold at Rs. 19 to Rs. 20 a maund. The highest price of Rs. 25 a maund is reported from Rawalpindi.

Pakistan Punjab Government has ordered the seizing of stocks of Maida and Sooji lying with dealers throughout the Province. An earlier order had baned their manufacture.

New Peace Offer

AGENDA BEFORE PEKING CONFERENCE

UNITED NATIONS Sept. 13, (PTI-Reuter). The Soviet and its Communist allies in the Far East are expected to offer the Western nations an overall "peace settlement" in Korea and other parts of Asia before the end of this month according to sources in close touch with Soviet diplomatic circles here.

These sources said that the offer would probably be launched at the Far East Peace Conference which has been called in Peking, Chinese capital, during the last week of September.

This proposal, the same source said, was believed to have been one of the main items of discussion during the recent meeting between Stalin and Chou El-Lai, Chinese Foreign Minister.

The offer, according to informants, would most probably be a "package deal" which would include the following main proposals:—

(1) Convoke a special East-West Conference during October.

(2) Agree to cease-fire in Korea on the understanding that any unresolved armistice terms such as the disputed questions of war prisoners, should be debated at the proposed conference

(3) Include in the agenda of the conference a general discussion of outstanding political problems in the Far East, including the future of the Nationalist Chinese stronghold of Formosa and the representation of the People's Government of China in the United Nations.

MOTOR VEHICLE TAXATION POLICY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Technical Committee of the Transport Advisory Council concluded its discussions with the representatives of the Government of Bombay today. It will leave for Madras on Sunday.

The Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. M. McKelvie, Road Development Adviser to the Government of India, will hold consultations with representatives of the various State Governments before submitting its recommendations to the Transport Advisory Council in regard to motor vehicle taxation policy.

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MRS. LOTWALLA & LEWIS FULLY EXTENDED

Cricket Club Of India Badminton Tourney

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MRS Lotwalla and Nobina Lewis were forced to fight their way into the final of the women's doubles of the C.C.I. Open Badminton Championships this evening when collegians Sushila Rege and Vasumati Oak gave them the fright of their lives with a daring performance which ran into three games.

Though T. N. Seth, India's Thomas Cupper won his encounter with S. Phalnikar, the Maharashtra player in two games 15-13 15-0 there was certainly glory in the Poona players defeat. He gave a grand display in the first game and at 13 he put an end to Sth's flashy strokes and made him fight hard for the remaining two points. In the meanwhile he managed to collect 3 points for himself. The second game was rather tame as Phalnikar faded away.

Devinder Mohan and Henry Fereira conceded 11 points in two games to Talyarkhan and Shroff to enter the semi-finals of the men's doubles. Hemmady and Guha did likewise in disposing off George Lewis and M. N. Desai.

MEN'S SINGLES (Quarter-finals): Trilok Nath Seth beat S. Phalnikar 15-3, 15-0.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Quarter-finals): C. B. Kalappa and S. S. Parulekar beat T. Mahadervan and R. Rangachari 15-4, 17-14; Devinder Mohan and Henry Ferreira beat Homi Talyarkhan and Burjor Shroff 16-6, 16-5; Gajanan Shirke and Nandu Natekar beat P. S. Nilkanth and Adi Kavarana 16-6, 16-11.

MIXED DOUBLES (Quarter-finals): S. Phalnikar and Suman Deodhar beat N. J. Antia and Bella Castellino 15-2, 15-9.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Semi-finals): Sunder Patwardhan beat Themi Vakeel 11-8, 11-3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (Semi-finals): Mumtaz Lotwala and Nobina Lewis beat Sushila Rege and Vasumati Oak 11-15, 15-1, 15-8; Suman Deodhar and Sunder Patwardhan beat Shashi Bhat and Themi Vakeel 15-9, 15-11.

JUNIORS SINGLES (Quarter-finals): R. R. Murdeshwar beat S. Suri 15-0, 15-3.

The following are the fixtures for Sunday's play:

3-50 G. K. Bhasin vs. R. R. Murdeshwar; 4-10 H. V. Dehejia vs. Mafat Patel; 4-30 G. P. Shirke and N. M. Natekar vs Bal Bhagwat and M. G. Mangalvedhkar; 5-00 Miss Suman Deodhar vs. Mrs. Mumtaz Lotwalla; 5-30 T. N. Seth vs. Henry Ferreira; 6-00 G. L. Lewis vs. Devinder Mohan; 6-30 Miss S. Deodhar and S. Phalnikar vs. Miss S. Bhat and N. M. Natekar; 7-00 C. B. Kalappa and S. S. Parulekar vs. Devinder Mohan and Henry Ferreira; 7-30 Miss D. Vakeel and R. K. Bhandari vs. Miss S. D. Rege and T. N. Seth.

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LARGEST SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE WORLD

Lohia On The Results Of Merger: New Aims

WHEN the merger of the Socialist Party and Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party is completed, the new Party will become the largest Socialist Party of the world, says Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, in the course of a statement.

The merger will be able to claim a total vote exceeding 17 million and will surpass even the British Labour Party, which is now the largest, by around 4 million votes, he adds. The new Party will soon enough be confronted with national and international responsibilities that may overwhelm it, if it does not move forward to meet them.

"The greatest test for any political party" says Dr. Lohia, lies in its will to power. A curious obscurity has been allowed to grow around this will in our country as if it were sinful or atleast ugly to want power. The new party must end this state of enfeebling hypocricy. It must be shot through and through with the will to power. After all, a political party exists because of policies and programmes which it believes essential for the nation and the world and which it must equip with the force of the government. India is shivering with hunger and the world is cowering under the shadow of war and the Peoples' Socialist Party of India will miss its destiny if it does not wish to become the government of the land as soon as possible. To want to become the opposition when the substance of the people and of all mankind is being eaten away is ugly if not sinful.

CHALLENGES

"The will to power of a person or a party is best measured by the will to react to situations old and new. The world abounds in men with delayed reactions or none at all. Challenges come to them, often even unnoticed. India is full of such challenges old and new but where are the men and women to react to them and respond to them. The two parties that are coming together were not sufficiently alive in their will to power and in their sensitivity to situations and a primary test for the new party will lie in its ability of swift reaction to old and new challenges.

"A few illustrative situations may be indicated. Unemployment and underfeeding are dreadfully increasing particularly among artisans, land-less labours, middle-classes and educated youth out of schools and colleges. These are precisely the sections which have no voice nor organisation and no political party has yet tried to reach them or to bring them to the stage of day by day history. The village youth, partly also the city youth, has neither educative recreations nor healthful sports. The corrupting system of weddings through arrangements and dowries is permitted lest some awkward situation of a freer relationship may transitorily develop. Education neither builds the mind nor trains for a living and text books are annually and deteriloratingly changed in order to earn profits for corrupt authors and publishers.

Governments and Municipalities do not build houses for the poor and District Boards allow landless labourers to be thrown out of their cottages and the people and their political parties stand still. The vast man-power of the country wrings its hands at drought and flood and does not dig, for no political party is able to combine voluntary labour and land-redistribution in a mighty sweep. The government is permitted to break its solemn vows and to beg for and import food, while unemployment increases and cultivable areas abound. New taxes are imposed on the poor while princes and millionaires are assured of their pensions and profits. Cities like Kanpur permit the sewage of tanneries and other factories to mix upstream in Ganga within furlongs of where lacs of people bathe and even drink the polluted water. The people are dulled and no political party is alive enough to awaken them. Even to the challenge of starvation, the response is slender, for when a political party does not intervene at the stage of chronic under-feeding, it and the people are too dulled to revolt at the stage of famine and deaths.

DUTY OF THE PARTY

"The Peoples' Socialist Party will have to react to all such situations old and new. To react is primarily to be aware and then to think out solutions and finally to act in construction or combat. Parties which are alive react and kick in all directions. It is a false notion to imagine that one line or accustomed lines of work economise energy. A live party expands energy by expending it.

"The People's Socialist Party will be called upon to construct, to put into national practice, what is today largely the ceremonial programme of digging for irrigation diches and the like. It will be called upon to assist in the community projects wherever they are undertaken. It must discipline the village youth for voluntary labour as well as such sports as swimming. It must strive to change the people's habits of food, marriage and reproduction. It must take control over municipalities, District Boards and Village Panchayats so as to make compost out of night-soil, to build houses and to provide free medicine. Let it not be forgotten that the will to construct and to co-operate is the other side of the will to agitate and combat, and the two together make the will to power. Those who do not know how to construct can never know how to combat cleanly."

LOHIA ON MERGER WITH PRAJA PARTY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13 (PTI): Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, the Socialist leader, said here today to fulfil the expectations raised in the minds of the people the new Socialist Praja Party would have to launch soon extensive constructive works, capture local bodies through the ballot-box and help Socialism take root among the masses.

Dr. Lohia told a meeting of Socialist workers that the next four or five months would be very difficult for this new alliance. They would have to materialise the hopes through constructive achievements.

MINISTER INAUGURATES "WHEEL YAJNA"

RAJKOT, Sept. 13 (UPI): The Saurashtra Education Minister, Mr. Jadavji Modi inaugurated here today the 84-day "Wheel Yajna", when non-stop spinning will be conducted by 84 charkas for 84 days.

Inaugurating the "Yajna", the Education Minister stated that peace and prosperity would come only through the 15-point Gandhian constructive programme and non-violence.

YUGOSLAV DEMAND COMPENSATION

BELGRADE, Sept. 13, (PTI): Reuter): Yugoslavia has demanded three million Dinars from Albania as compensation for families of casualties of racent frontier clashes. Notes sent through Budapest cite seven cases of Albanian saboteurs being smuggled into Yugoslavia and 22 frontier incidents alleged to have been caused by Albanian guards between February 1 and July 1.

Soviet T.U. Food Gift To Madras Scarcity Areas

LONDON, Sept. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Soviet Trade Unions have sent food for the shortage areas of Madras: 10,000 tons of wheat, 5,000 tons of rice and 500,000 tins of condensed milk and other food products, Moscow Radio reported today.

Quoting today's issue of the "Pravda," it added food ships are already on their way with the goods.

Reporting the despatch of food, M. Solovyev, Secretary of the Soviet Trade Union Council said in today's "Pravda" that the Indian Government have undertaken to distribute goods to the most needy areas, but Soviet Trade Unions have already decided food should be addressed to the Indian Red Cross Society, whose task it will be to distribute it in the hunger stricken areas.

"Sums of money are also being forwarded to the Indian Red Cross", it added.

MADRAS CITY WILL GO TO TAMILNAD

Finance Minister's Confidence

MADRAS, Sept. 13 (PTI): Madras City is bound to be part of Tamilnad and no one need have any doubts about it, declared Mr. C. Subramaniam, State Finance Minister, presiding over the two-day Bharati festival which concluded last night.

Referring to remarks made by one of the speakers on the subject, the Minister said that Tamilians were equally, if not more, anxious to have a separate Tamil State than Andhras who had been agitating for a separate Andhra Province.

In the event of separation, the Minister said, he had no doubt whatever that Madras City would form part and parcel of Tamilnad. "Let there be any number of satyagrahas and fasts, he said, adding "there can be no other decision." So long as justice was on the side of Tamils, Madras City was bound to be part of Tamilnad, he added.

The Minister also referred to the same view expressed by the Chief Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari recently at the Tamil festival.

Mr. Subramaniam stated that when they had realised a separate Tamil State they could think of having Tamil as court language.

FISCHER MEETS RAJAJI

MADRAS, Sept. 13 (UPI): Mr. Louis Fischer, the well-known American author and journalist, who is now in Madras on a three-day visit, saw Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Chief Minister, in the Secretariat today.

He had talks with the Chief Minister on various topics for about an hour.

In a press interview, Mr. Louis Fischer said that all the countries in the world should try to solve their social and economic problems and the United States is just doing that. The U.S. was strong in military equipment and was giving all help to aid the development of under-developed countries.

Asked about the foreign policy of the United States, Mr. Louis Fischer stated "The United States will always be on the side of the victim country, irrespective of the social system prevalent in that country. This was one of the lessons learnt by us during the Second World War. This should also be understood by all other democratic countries."

NO TANGIBLE RESULTS FROM GENEVA TALKS

Deadlock On Basic Issues Persists, Says Ayyangar

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13 (PTI).

MR. N. GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR, Defence Minister who returned to Delhi this afternoon after the Geneva talks on Kashmir said that the net result of the talks was not much. Some kind of a deadlock was reached so far as the basic issues before them were concerned, he added.

The basic issues were the quantum of withdrawal of troops on either side and the induction of the Plebiscite Administrator. On these two points no agreement, he said, could be reached although attempts were made at a solution.

Any further attempt for discussion of the issues, said Mr. Ayyangar, depended upon the conclusions which the Representative reached and reported to the Security Council.

Mr. Ayyangar said in reply to a question that when he had direct talks with Mr. Zafrullah Khan, the talks were also within the framework of the U.N. resolutions and the proposals made by Dr. Graham. They were held with the knowledge and under the auspices of the U.N. Representative. Mr. Ayyangar said that the proposals made by Dr. Graham at the Geneva Conference also fell within his terms of reference.

Mr. Ayyangar who was accompanied by Mr. B. L. Sharma, Principal Information Officer was received at the airport by the Deputy Defence Minister Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia, the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, General Cariappa and some high civil and military officials.

"NEHRU OF THE ARABS"

CAIRO, Sept. 13, (PTI): Dr. Fadel El Jamali, Iraq's Foreign Minister today described Egyptian Premier, General Mohammed Naguib as "the Nehru of the Arabs".

The Iraqi statesman paid this tribute to Egyptian leader after a one-hour talk with General Naguib on internal and international problems confronting Arab nations.

Dr. Jamali expressed the hope that General Naguib would "rise to the same high stature in the Arab world as Mr. Nehru has risen as the leading statesman of Asia".

Dr. Jamali, who is leading his country's delegation to the Arab League Council now in session in Cairo, told P.T.I. that Iraq and sister nations in the Middle East were "extremely keen on promoting fraternal relations with Nehru's India which has always stood by Arabs and supported the Arab cause."

He added Arab League's basic policy today was to launch a new era of close cooperation among the member states and with India and other friendly nations of the Orient.

CHINESE DELEGATION AT WARSAW

LONDON, Sept. 13, (PTI-Reuter): A Chinese delegation led by the Deputy Education Minister of the Peoples Republic of China has arrived in Warsaw to study Polish achievements in science, education and culture, Warsaw Radio announced.

No Haj For Communist Muslims

KARACHI, Sept. 13 (UPA).

SIXTEEN Muslims from Communist China were refused permission to enter Saudi Arabia to perform the Muslim holy pilgrimage to Mecca this year.

A spokesman of the Saudi Arabia Legation here said that the intending Chinese Hajis are admittedly from Chinese Turkestan, which is a part of Communist China, and "it is feared that these Chinese would do propaganda during the Haj."

The party of sixteen is led by Al-Haj Nur Mohammed Fusheng, identified here as the Grand Shaikh of China.

It is understood that the only other Saudi Arabia Legation between here and Red China, where intending pilgrims could apply for visas to Saudi Arabia, is in New Delhi (India), and, so far as is known, no intending pilgrims from Communist China made application for visas in New Delhi.

The party has spent about three weeks in Karachi and have been feted by the Pakistan-China Friendship Society during their stay.

LAST LOOK ROUND

(Continued From Page 6, Col 5)

punishments awarded to three others were less severe.

The president of the Kaira District Local Board has dismissed one divisional officer, and an overseer of Cambay Taluka for alleged misappropriation of Government money.

It is alleged that the divisional officer and the overseer "had prepared false muster rolls and drawn Rs. 80,000 as wages for non-existent famine relief workers."

Betul District police arrested two constables for alleged gambling with Government money. The constables were on their way to headquarters with the amount of the pay of the staff, but before reaching the headquarters, they joined a gang of gamblers and lost the money.

Just Two Lakhs!

A SERIOUS case of alleged defalcation was reported last month about the Bihar Cottage Industries Institute, Patna. The amount involved is said to be just a little less than two lakhs of rupees. When investigations were ordered by the Accountant-General's office, the accountant of the institute was found to have absconded. Some among the higher staff of the office, it was learnt, have been suspended. A special feature of the defalcations is that misappropriations continued almost systematically despite the annual audit.

The STATION MASTER of a branch line railway was found TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKET along with his wife when a surprise checking was carried out by the railway magistrate on the Ferozepur-Moga line. There were also among the ticketless-travelling fraternity at the checkup two other railway employees. They all had to pay fines, of course.

Year's Lease?

SPEAKING last week at an officers' conference at Raipur, Shri Ravi Shankar Shukla, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh declared that HE WAS DETERMINED TO DRIVE AWAY WITHIN ONE YEAR "the twin evil of inefficiency and corruption that might have crept into the administration machinery."

Addressing the Madras Assembly in July Shri Rajagopalachariar said that he would pay his "most earnest attention" to root out corruption. He said he was sending for special investigation, complaints connected not only with the P.W.D. but also with the Forest Department.

While sending complaints to the Special Investigation Department, Shri Rajagopalachariar said, he had to keep an eye on that department also "because the custom of dishonesty may grow by which the Investigation Department may also become NOT ONLY ENEMY NO. 1 BUT THE ONLY ENEMY."

Rajaji truly laid his finger on the weak spot.

But will the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh be able to achieve his objective within even—the unconscionably long period of — one year?

LAHORE, Sept. 13, (PTI): A contingent of sixty Qaumi Razakars left Sialkot for Murree yesterday, to get training in civil defence. Earlier, a similar contingent arrived here for the same training.

Churchill To Attend Atom Test?

KEY SCIENTISTS AT DARWIN: SECURITY MEASURES

PERTH, Sept. 13 (UPA).

PERSISTENT reports circulated today that Prime Minister Winston Churchill would be on hand when Britain's first atomic test takes place on the barren Monte Bellos islands, off Australia, any time now.

Many citizens of Perth insisted that Churchill never had missed anything exciting, if he could help it, and would witness the test of Britain's first atomic device.

They argued Churchill's present vacation in the south of France would provide a perfect cover for a sudden trip to Australia without any advance publicity.

STRINGENT SECURITY MEASURES

DARWIN, Sept. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Two British atomic scientists, Drs. W. G. Penney and O. M. Solandt, arrived in Darwin by air from Singapore tonight under stringent security precautions, as the time of Britain's first atomic test drew near.

The test is to be on the desolate Monte Bello islands, off the west coast of Australia, but reports in Singapore had said Dr. Penney's plane was bound for Woomera, the rocket-range town in the centre of Australia—hundreds of miles from the atom testing site.

Dr. Penney, who is scientific director of the test, and Dr. Solandt, a guided missiles expert, arrived in a Royal Air Force 'Hastings', escorted by a Royal Australian Air Force 'Lincoln' bomber, six hours after the Australian Air Force took over control and closed Darwin airport.

All unauthorised persons were banned from the area. After the 'Hastings' landed, preceded by the 'Lincoln', it immediately taxied into a hanger where the scientists disembarked.

Quickly two guards were posted on the plane and four inside the hanger.

Australian Air Force officers hurried the scientists into the officers mess, where they were expected to stay for the night.

Dr. Penney told reporters who telephoned him: "I have nothing to say."

OBSERVERS ELSEWHERE

The Sydney "Sunday Herald" reported that some scientists flying to Australia would measure the force of the atom explosion at various distances from it.

Some would be hundreds of miles away from the actual explosion area and would neither see nor hear the explosion, the newspaper's aeronautical correspondent said. But their instruments would record the shock to the earth's crust and other scientific data.

Royal Air Force planes and flying boats from bases in Singapore and Malaya will rendezvous with Royal Australian Air Force aircraft to screen the tests, the correspondent said.

An airstrip at the northwest Australian port of Onslow, 85 miles from the Monte Bellos, had facilities for the largest Royal Air Force troop-carriers and bombers. Buoys have been installed around the explosion area for "Sunderland' and 'Catalina' flying-boats, the newspaper said.

The correspondent said it was expected that a number of special flights would be made next week from Singapore to the Monte Bellos.

SOUND RECORDING

The British Minister of Supply, he said, had assigned special Royal Air Force air crews to take photographs and sound recordings of the atomic explosion with secret equipment valued at hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling.

Next week security services would be intensified along the whole north-west coast of Australia, with every town of importance on the mainland near the explosion area being inspected by security men, the newspaper added.

JET AS FLYING LAB

LONDON, Sept. 13 (UPI-AFP): Carrying ultra sensitive photographic plates, Britain's "Comet" Jet airliner at an altitude of over 11,000 metres will serve as a flying laboratory for cosmic ray observations and recordings on its proving flight between London and Singapore at the end of this month, it was announced here.

Abolition Of Rajpramukhs

INDORE, Sept. 13 (UPI): The non-official resolution, third on the list on the AICC agenda, demanding the outright abolition of the institution of Rajpramukhs throughout India is not acceptable to the Congress Working Committee at this stage, it was learnt here today.

Authoritative sources said Mr. Nehru would be making a statement on this issue clarifying the Government's attitude. These sources added that while the Congress High Command sympathised with the sentiments expressed in the resolution, it felt that necessary action should be taken only when the time was ripe.

Meanwhile, some members of the AICC from Part "B" and Part "C" States were today preparing to hold a Convention here on Monday to reiterate their demand for the abolition of Rajpramukhs' institution. It is, however, not known what attitude the organisers of the Convention would take after the resolution has been disposed of by the AICC.

VICEROY FOR ERITREA

ASMARA, (Eritrea), Sept. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia has appointed his son-in-law Bitwoded Andargachew Mesai, as his representative in Eritrea, once Italy's oldest colony, now federated with Ethiopia, it was announced here today.

Bitwoded Andargachew Mesai until his new appointment was Governor of Gondar and Tigrai provinces.

ONE DIES OF FOOD POISONING

NASIK, Sept. 13, (PTI): Thirty-six women, who were suspected to be suffering from the effects of food poisoning, were admitted to the civil hospital here yesterday. One of them died today.

The women are primary teachers undergoing training in the Womens Training College in Nasik and are residing in the College Hostel.

The condition of others is stated to be better.

SIX SOCIALISTS JAILED

BUXAR, Sept. 13 (PTI): Six Socialist food demonstrators were sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment by a judicial magistrate here yesterday.

Stop Press

PEACE CONFERENCE PLEA

JULLUNDUR, Sept. 13 (PTI):—The third session of the All-India Peace Congress today adopted a resolution urging Prime Minister Nehru to invite the heads of the five Great Powers to meet in Delhi to conclude a peace pact.

RAGHAVAN IN PEKING

PEKING, Sept. 13 (PTI-Reuter)—The new Indian Ambassador to the Peoples' Republic of China, Mr. N. Raghavan, arrived in Peking by train this morning, the New China news agency reported.

NEW MID-EAST DEFENCE PLAN

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (PTI-Reuter): The United States has completed revised proposals for creation of a new defence organisation in the Middle-East and is to present them to Britain in a note, probably next week, according to Washington press reports today.

FOR SUBHAS' FAMILY

INDORE, Sept. 13 (UPI): The Congress Working Committee, the United Press of India learns, has decided to make a gift of about Rupees one and half lakhs to Subhas Chandra Bose's family.

Legislators To Become Associate Members

(Continued from page 13)

setting up conventions, but there should be no legal disqualification for seeking election to the offices.

Mr. Patil said that the decision not to fetter the decision of the Congress President in appointing Ministers to the Congress Working Committee was a correct decision. People did not want a large number of Ministers to be appointed to these Committees, and he was sure that the Congress President was aware of that feeling. This would also avoid any factions within the Working Committee. To impose restrictions on the President would have been improper, and it was good that the matter had been left to the complete discretion of the Congress President.

Mr. Patil referred to the question of co-ordination between the parliamentary and organisational wing of the Congress and said that the object should be achieved not by rules, and articles but by conventions. Certain conventions had been set up in this respect since 1937, but they had not been practised recently. He hoped that in future efforts to achieve proper co-ordination between the two wings would succeed to their complete satisfaction.

SOLITARY OPPOSITION

An interesting feature of the discussion on amendments was the solitary but forceful opposition by a U.P. member, Mr. Gopinath Dixit, to the amendment relating to the nomination of the Working Committee. He moved and pressed an amendment seeking to provide that no Central or State Minister should be a member of the Working Committee or of the executive of the PCC. When put to vote, this amendment won the support of only 12 members, and was rejected by a huge majority.

The new article providing that MPs and MLAs shall be ex-officio members of PCCs and DCCs respectively was the subject matter of some controversy. Captain Avdesh Pratapsingh opposed the amendment and suggested that if MPs and MLAs were made associate members, they should be debarred from contesting election to the A-ICC. He said that the proposal embodied in the amendment was a patch work which could not last long. This sort of arrangement would be highly unsatisfactory. He would rather accept the proposal that every Chief Minister should be the President of his Pradesh Congress Committee than accept the amendment.

Mr. V. S. Loharia (Rajasthan) also opposed the official amendment. He said that very soon the A-ICC will have to reverse the decision it is taking now. If MPs and MLAs could be associate members of PCCs and DCCs, he asked, why PCC members could not be associate members of Congress Legislature parties.

Mr. Madan Gopal (UP) was also of opinion that the arrangement envisaged by the official amendment would not be workable. He added that, if MPs and MLAs were made members of the various Congress Committees, the results would be disastrous; because it was well-known that many legislators elected on Congress tickets did not have much love for the Congress ideals.

Mr. K. Hanumanthiah, Chief Minister of Mysore, withdrew his amendment which sought to provide that the Congress should have a Vice-President, after Mr. Nehru had expressed his opposition to the idea. All other official amendments were passed without much discussion, and the Working Committee was authorised by the A-ICC to make, if necessary, any consequential verbal changes in the constitution.

Thereafter the committee adjourned till tomorrow morning.

PEPSU PREMIER'S THREAT TO RESIGN

PATIALA, Sept. 13, (UPI): I shall resign from the Chief Ministership and make room for a Harijan Minister, if for any technical reason the strength of the present ministry is not allowed to increase", said Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala Chief Minister Pepsu, while addressing a big 'Dewan" a Sikh religious congregation held at Phaphr Bahaike. 75 miles from here.

The Chief Minister gave a categorical assurance that a full fledged Harijan Minister would soon be included in the PEPSU Ministry.

A.I.C.C. Amends Congress Constitution

(Continued from page 13)

must be avoided. "What is the main purpose of the Congress today," he asked and said "in the past, it was the achievement of freedom. We did that and history will write about it. But Congress has not lost its purpose and mission in India and the world yet. There are two aspects to the question. One is to consolidate the freedom, to integrate it, to solidify it and the other, which follows from it, is to make the people of India strong and prosperous."

Referring to parties and groups opposed to the Congress Mr. Nehru asserted that "not one of them has the capacity to represent that ideal of integrating the freedom and unity of India which the Congress possessed.

We are a tremendous cementing factor and we hold together and we prevent the various disruptive forces from playing mischief." Mr. Nehru said that unless Congress held together, the economic progress of the country could not take place at a sufficient pace.

RIGHT LEAD

Earlier, Mr. Nehru said that the main business before the A.I.C.C. was the consideration of amendments to the Constitution. While he agreed that the will of the largest number of people must prevail in a democracy, one should not rule out that sometimes democracy might take wrong and foolish decisions. In fact, looking at the world today, the democracies were taking wrong decisions. It was essential for the proper functioning of the democracy that it should not only give the right lead from above but also that right lead must emerge from the people themselves.

To the members of the A.I.C.C., Mr. Nehru said that they did not represent a particular district or state. The A.I.C.C. represented all-India. "One thing is dead certain" he said, and that was "that this country moves forward as a whole or goes down as a whole. It is inconceivable that one state goes up and the rest goes down.

WAR SCARE

Speaking earlier in Hindustani Mr. Nehru said that with the achievement of independence India had also attained a certain status in world affairs.

Mr. Nehru did not believe that anybody in the world wanted a war, but yet the atmosphere was such and events were moving at such a pace and direction that it looked as though the peoples of the world were being dragged towards a catastrophe. It was the definite policy of India to avoid war.

NO SURRENDER

India, Mr. Nehru said, had no misconception about her own strength. She may not be strong enough in the sense in which the modern world understood it. But yet there was one thing which was characteristic of India and that was she never submitted to injustice.

Before she achieved freedom, India was weak in a sense, but even then she never bowed to injustice. Threats or allurements could never shake her. India would continue to firmly adhere to her declared policy.

"We do not want to take upon ourselves the task of arbitrating between the different nations and settle disputes. If, however, there is any need at any time to express our opinion we shall do it so unhesitatingly", he said.

S. A. RACIALISM

Mr. Nehru referred to the racialism and satyagraha in South Africa and said that the A.I.C.C. would have to consider resolution on the subject framed by the Working Committee.

Mr. Nehru said that it was a significant thing for them that the freedom struggle of India had in a sense started in South Africa, when Mahatma Gandhi, who later on gave the weapon of Satyagraha to this country to fight against a mighty imperialism had first tested it in that country and had made it effective after its use there.

Mr. Nehru said that the great question that faced the world today was how the racial problem was to be solved in South Africa, whether through peace or bloodshed. If the people of South Africa decided to use arms,.... whatever may be their effectiveness, it would bring a catastrophe to the world.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE

The passive resisters of South Africa, he said, had however decided to oppose the unjust laws through methods of non-violence and by that method they were increasing their strength. It was possible that the racial question in South Africa may be solved in an atmosphere of peace.

The Congress President said that a major aspect of the whole problem was that Africa had awakened. The people of South Africa were hungry for aid from other people. Aid not in terms of money, but of knowledge and understanding.

Mr. Nehru said that according to reports received from India's representative who recently visited Gold Coast where some sort of autonomy had been given the people there very enthusiastic. They were opening five schools a day. They wanted help from us because they had no apprehension that India would try to dominate her by taking advantage of the help given to them.

Mr. Nehru dwelt on the Government's efforts to make India strong economically and the Five-Year plan and said that it was easy for them to do something spectacular to earn public appreciation. They had however concentrated their efforts on building the solid foundations for a mighty country.

Mr. Nehru referred to the distress of the people in Rayalseema, some parts of Mysore and in some parts of Uttar Pradesh caused by drought and said that the poverty of the people could only be removed by hard work by the nation.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

The A.I.C.C. today passed two resolutions all members standing condoling the deaths of Mr. K. G. Mashruwala, Mr. Harnarain Bajpai (Mahakoshal), Mr. S. Vedachala Mudaliar (Tamil Nad), Mr. B. N. Mahehwari (Bombay) and Mr. Chotelal Gupta (Madhya Bharat).

One Lakh Of Ansars On Indian Frontier

(Continued from page 12)

watch on the activities beyond the border for some time past.

A high West Bengal official today told PTI: "We have not forgotten that there is heavy massing of troops on the other side. We are doing exactly what anybody else in our position would have done."

A spokesman of the State Police Directorate echoing the same reaction said: "We are watchful and we hope nothing will escape our notice."

HARASSMENT REPORTS

He added there had so far been no violation of Indian border by the Pakistani forces. Reports of harassment on the other side were reaching the authorities, but no serious incident had come to the notice of the Government.

The Indian authorities, it was learnt here, recently drew the Pakistan Government's attention to certain cases of interference with the people migrating to India. The Pakistan Government did not deny the allegation but are understood to have explained that such interferences were due to Army's action against smuggling.

It is further learnt India has sent another note requesting Pakistan authorities to see that nobody coming to India is harassed unnecessarily by the Army.

DAULATANA'S DIATRIBE

LAHORE, Sept. 13 (PTI): Mian Mumtaz Daulatana, Chief Minister, Pakistan Punjab, said at Rawalpindi last night that Britain had entered into an "alliance" with India with a view to "sabotaging the economic stability of Pakistan."

He added: "Pakistan will however live in spite of their machinations."

In a reference to Kashmir, he said it was futile to look to the United Nations for a solution of the problem. "It is simply incapable of solving the problem as it is controlled by the Anglo-American bloc."

AMERICAN MARKETS

INCREASED SELLING IN COTTON TOWARDS CLOSE

Oils And Rails Harden In Wall Street

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (UPA):

COTTON trading cut the pattern of yesterday's session. After several attempts toward a rally, the market weakened in late trading to close around the lows. Pressure of weekend liquidation along with hedge-selling found trader buyers rather indifferent at the finish. Local and New Orleans professionals kept probing the market, looking for opportunities but not daring to get too far out either side.

While some mills reportedly liquidated future contracts in early 1953 deliveries following acquisition of spot cotton in the south, other mills accredited buyers of October to fix prices. Shippers also were sporadic buyers of October delivery against export commitments.

Evening-up in October delivery before the first notice day, September 24, proved another trading feature. It brought a fair volume of inter-month switching operations between commission houses and trade accounts.

New long-range positions apparently were avoided pending developments in the stock market, general business, textile trade and the crop picture. The New York Cotton Exchange Service Bureau today estimated domestic consumption of all raw cotton in the four-week period ended August 30 at 760,000 bales against 692,000 bales in the previous four-week period and 754,000 bales in the corresponding period last year.

The market opened up six to off two points, edged up to gains of two to seven points and then eased irregularly, closing with losses of 15 to 24 points. The closing prices included:

	P. Cl.	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot	40.15	——	——	——	39.85
Oct.	39.58	39.61	39.63	39.35	39.35
Dec.	39.52	39.55	39.59	39.28	39.28
Mar.	39.45	39.51	39.52	39.22	39.22
May	39.28	39.33	39.34	39.05	39.05
July	38.73	38.72	38.76	38.52	38.54
Oct.	36.40	36.38	36.42	36.25	36.25
Dec.	36.20	——	36.24	36.20	——
NEW ORLEANS					
Spot	39.30	——	——	——	38.90
Oct.	39.55	39.57	39.58	39.34	39.36
Dec.	39.52	39.52	39.54	39.28	39.29
Mar.	39.45	39.47	39.47	39.22	39.24
May	39.27	39.29	39.31	39.07	39.07
July	38.68	38.72	38.75	38.53	38.54
Oct.	36.40	——	36.39	36.28	36.22
Dec.	36.21	——	36.13	36.13	36.03

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

High-priced oil and rail shares scored independent recovery in stock exchange tradings but declines elsewhere pulled prices down to the June levels. Though losses were generally small, they were numerous.

Dealings totalled 1,040,000 shares. Of 1,087 issues traded, 324 advanced, 375 declined, and 288 were unchanged.

Some high-priced oils gained ranging over six points and rails gained a point or two generally. Chemicals were sharply lower with losses up to two. Steels eased. Motors were slightly better.

Curb trading totalled 270,000 shares. The turnover in bonds came to 3,020,000 dollars.

Indian Cotton Figures

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 11th September 1952	25,972
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 11th September 1952	30,800
Same period last year	3,74,000
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 11th Sept 1952.	4,86,344
Same period last year	4,25,063

CASTORSEEDS QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

SEPT DELIVERY:	
Opening	164
Highest	164
Lowest	163/8
Close	163/12
MAY DELIVERY:	
Opening	141/8
Highest	142/4
Lowest	140/8
Close	141/12

PEPPER PRICES

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

Aso	2950 to 2980
Magsar	2500 to 2530

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for settlement purposes. Privately Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1721|4 and Indian Irons at Rs. 26|13.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

The local bullion market was steady with limited business. At the opening there was some liquidation which met increased support and short covering but at this advance there was absence of follow-up. Thus the market fluctuated within a narrow range.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 162|- but declined at Rs. 161|12, under small selling pressure. Thereafter there was increased buying and Silver advanced at Rs. 162|4, but came back at Rs. 162|1. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 161|11.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 90|7 and after declining at Rs. 90|4 advanced at Rs. 90|8. Ready bullion Gold was quoted at Rs. 91|- and mint Gold was placed at Rs. 91|4. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 61|8.

Later on there was increased selling in Gold which declined at Rs. 89-12 and Silver was quoted at Rs. 161-10. Silver arrivals were 25 to 26 Bars and the offtake was 6 to 7 Bars. Gold arrivals were 5 to 6 thousand tolas and in number two over ten thousand tolas while the offtake was 3 to 4 thousand tolas. Closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	Rs. 161	8	0
Forward	161	12	0
Ready Gold	96	0	0
Forward	89	14	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

The produce market was firm on renewed buying as a result of drought in several parts. Groundnuts figured up and old karad were offered at Rs. 37|8. Linseed Indore was quoted at Rs. 30|8 Kanpur at Rs. 27|8 and Satna at Rs. 28|- Linseed oil Receipts were placed at Rs. 17|- Castorseeds were quiet. Bold were quoted at Rs. 30|12 and small at Rs. 32|8.

Castorseeds May were opened at Rs. 141|12 and after declining at Rs. 140|4 improved at Rs. 142|-.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold ready	38	2	0
Coromandal ready	38	2	0
Khandesh quality	38	14	0
Groundnut local ex mill	60	0	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	19	3	0
September	19	0	0
October	18	0	0
November	16	14	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold ready delivery	30	2	0
Satna small ready	28	0	0
Oil	17	4	0
CASTORSEEDS OIL			
Ready Madras quality	33	2	0
Oil First Pressure	19	12	0
Oil Bazar quality	18	0	0
September	166	0	0
May	142	0	0

WASHINGTON, September 13 (UPA): A spokesman for the International Bank said today Hussein Makki, Iranian Deputy and oil expert, is expected to arrive in New York by plane on Thursday from Europe on his way to Washington.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

		Rs	a
2½% Loan 1954	..	98	8
2½% Loan 1955	..	98	8
2½% Loan 1961	..	90	5
2¾% Loan 1960	..	93	6
2¾% Loan 1962	..	91	5
2¾% Loan 1976	..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-55	..	100	3
3 % Loan 1957	..	98	5
3 % Loan 1958	..	98	1
3 % Loan 1959-61	..	95	10
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	6
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	6
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	89	10
3 % Loan 1970-75	..	86	3
3 % Loan 1986 or later	..	80	3
3½% Loan 1954-59*	..	100	4
4 % Loan 1960-70	..	101	8
4½% Loan 1955-60	..	103	9
4½% Loan 1958-69*	..	105	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955		98	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956		98	8
3 % Bom Govt. Loan 1958		97	4
3 % Bom Govt. Loan 1960		94	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1962		92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1955		97	12
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959		96	0
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955		97	12
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1965		92	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1977		86	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1979		86	8
3½% Bombay 1962		97	4
3½% W. Bengal 1962		97	8
3½% Madras 1962		97	0
3½% U. P. 1962		97	0
3½% M. P. 1962		97	0
3¾% Bom Municipal 1966		97	8
4 % Bombay	..	99	13
4 % W. Bengal	..	99	12
4 % Madras	..	99	10
4 % U. P.	..	99	4
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974		99	4
4 % Bom. Municipal 1974		98	0
5 % Bom. Municipal 1959		106	0
6 % Bom. Municipal 1954		104	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

120 D Ready Japan	4	12	0
150 D Ready Japan	4	11	0
120 D Ready Italy	4	6	0
150 D Ready Italy	4	2	6
150 D Box Sept.—			
Opening		822	
High		932	
Low		822	
Clos e		825	
150 D Box Oct.—			
Opening		827	
High		932	
Low		817	
Close		825	
2|40 Staple Sept.			
Opening		712	
High		716	
Low		827	
Close		708	
2|40 Staple Oct.—			
Opening		705	
High		711	
Low		703	
Close		704	

ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI

LAHORE, Sept. 13, (PTI): Legislation for the abolition of Zamindari without compensation will shortly be introduced in "Azad Kashmir", according to Radio Pakistan.

"Azad Kashmir" Government has appointed a Committee to work out details of the proposed legislation.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13: The more speculative stocks were a shade steady today on renewed buying while other shares remained more or less unaltered. Following are todays final transactions upto 1-00 p. m.

GOVT. SECURITES: Three percent loan 1963|65 92|6 Sl. three percent loan 1970|75 86|2|6 sl.

COTTONS: Benares Cotton and Silk 3-4, Kesoram 20, Ct. New Victoria ordy. 1-9.

COALS: Burrakur 11-10, Dhemo Main 11-11, New Beerbhoom 19-8.

JUTES: Alliance 192, Barnagore 171, Cheviot 209, Howrah 26-10, India 127, Kamarhatty 232, Sl. Megna 101.

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite & Co. 9|4, Indian Iron and Steel 26|14, Steel Coprn. 20|9.

MISCELLANEOUS: Consolidated Tin 1-1, St. Indian Copper 3-2, Sone Valley 6-9, British India Corpn. 9-5, Indian Cable 15-6, Martin Burn 17-5, Rallis India 87-8 Sl. Rohtas Industry 8-2, Orient Paper 29, Sl. Shree Gopal 15-15, Titaghur Paper 34-4,

SUGARS: New India 19-8 Sl.

TEAS: Killcott 15-2, Singtom 2-14.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, Sept. 12: The first decisions taken by the government to stop the rise in prices in France prompted a brisk recovery in Rentes under the lead of the five per cent loan. Elsewhere irregularity reflected widespread uncertainty owing to the nearness of the weekend. Gains predominated, however, especially in French oils certain electricity issues and minings. German loans and coppers were resistant.

BRUSSELS: Early steadiness on forward market with small gains in several instances was followed by light profittaking which left the list mostly unchanged to slightly lower. Cash dealings were quiet but the tendency was to higher levels. On both the spot and forward markets, metal shares were noticeably active.

AMSTERDAM: State loans were the only firm spot in a quiet and featureless market. Industrials were weaker throughout, led by Royal Dutch which shed 1-1/2 points. Estates were fractionally lower premium was nil and certificates totalled 429.

Mass Resignation Of Patwaris

GWALIOR, Sept. 13 (PTI): About two hundred Patwaris of Gwolior district submitted mass resignations, today, demanding higher pay scales and treatment on par with other Government servants. Their present scales of pay are Rs. 25-1-30 and Rs. 30-1-40 and they are asking for Rs. 60-3-90.

Similar resignations are reported from Morena districts.

U. S. COTTON RESERVE GOAL MAY BE SET AT FOUR MILLION BALES

WASHINGTON, September 12 (UPA): Official pressure to build up a 5,000,000 bale cotton reserve seems to be weakening here and one top Agriculture Department official said this week that 4,000,000 bales would be a better eventual target.

The Department has not yet retracted its statement that "from the standpoint of national defence, the present unsettled world conditions accentuate the need for increasing the reserve stocks to approximately 5,000,000 bales."

Some official who are now talking about a 4,000,000-bale reserve apparently agree that earlier targets were set too high. The latest crop report, meanwhile made it plain that the Department planners would be in an embarrassing spot if their goal of 16,000,000-bale crop for 1952 had been realized. A crop of that size might have ballooned the reserve carryover from its current level of about 2,700,000 bales up to between 4,100,000 and 5,400,000 bales in a single marketing season. And even these officials favouring a larger reserve do not want to pile it up so quickly. They had figured on adding only about 200,000 bales to the reserve in the marketing year ending August 1, 1952.

Last January, when officials were issuing the 1952 production goals, they counted on a consumption of 15,500,000 bales during the 1952-53 marketing year —10,000,000 domestically and 5,500,000 in exports. Despite increases in demand by American mills in recent weeks, the consumption picture is paler today. Officials estimate the consumption for 1952-53 at between 13,300,000 and 14,600,000 bales.

With these consumption figures a 16,000,000-bale crop would have thrown between 1,400,000 and 2,700,000 bales into the carryover, probably chopping the prices sharply.

Plane Slices Thro' Bus: 10 Killed

ISTANBUL, Sept. 13 (PTI-Reuter): A Turkish army plane trying to make a forced landing yesterday sliced through a bus from front to back killing ten bus passengers, at Eskisehir, West Turkey, according to press reports here.

The pilots escaped with slight injuries.

PART OF D.A. TO BE MERGED WITH PAY

Press Reports Not Confirmed

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13 (PTI):— The recommendations of the Dearness Allowance Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. N. V. Gadgil, are expected to be finalised in the first week of October after the Committee had an opportunity of meeting representatives of the State Governments, who have been called for a conference here on October 1, said a spokesman of the Dearness Allowance Committee in New Delhi today.

He discounted press messages that the Committee had already decided on the percentage of the dearness allowance to be merged with the pay. The Committee, the spokesman said, had just concluded taking evidence, and it had not yet had time to formulate its views.

The Committee was appointed in July to determine what percentage of the present dearness allowance of Central Government employees should be merged with their salaries.

The Committee has visited Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Calcutta, Lucknow and Nagpur and has collected evidence from about 300 organisations and Associations of the Central Government employees all over the country.

In addition, the Committee also met a number of prominent economists including Prof. C. N. Vakil, Prof. D. R. Gadgil and Dr. V. K. R V. Rao. Prominent non-officials who met the Committee included Mr. S. A. Dange, Mr. Dinker Rao Desai, Mr. Anandan Nambiar, M.P., Shrimati Maitreyi Bose and Mr. Deben Sen, M.L.C.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS VACANCIES

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13 (PTI):— As an experimental measure, it has been decided that ten per cent of the vacancies in the permanent Regular Commission and short service Regular Commission in the Army Medical Corps should be reserved for the National Cadet Corps Cadets, provided they conform to the standards laid down, it is learnt. The selection will be through the Selection Board. Other terms and conditions for the NCC Medical Cadets will, it is understood, be notified shortly.

These vacancies in the AMC are in addition to the ten per cent or 35 vacancies already reserved for the NCC cadets for admission into the National Defence Academy for training in the non-technical branches of the Indian Army.

POLICE OFFICIALS ARRESTED

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Sept. 13, (PTI): Major Bhatia, Commandant of the Sixth Battalion, Hyderabad State Reserve Police and Jamadar Sakhawat Ali were today arrested and remanded to jail custody for fifteen days for alleged misappropriation of Governmental properties roughly estimated at Rs. 2,000.

IMPROVING THE LOT OF THE FARMER

Study Of Problem By 34 Nations

BERKELEY California, Sept. 13 Seventy delegates from thirty four nations including India have concluded six weeks of study here on how to improve the lot of the farmer in the world's under-developed areas.

The meetings were part of the first international conference on agricultural and cooperative credit, sponsored by the University of California, the Department of Agriculture and the United States Point Four Agencies.

The delegates were from Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and Asia.

talking of BOOKS

FIGHTING OPTIMIST IS TRULY HAPPY MAN

New Book On Dynamic Psychology

HOW TO BE HAPPY THOUGH HUMAN: By W. Beran Wolfe. Published by Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., London. Price 14s. net. Pages 361.

OUR CONSTITUTION: Published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India. Price Rs. 1 as. 8. Pages 103.

FOR civilized man life has become complicated and mental hygiene is the science of the hour. In its fifty years of existence this infant among the sciences has already contributed a distinct flavour to the twentieth century.....which, indeed, is characterized by its tendency to seek for meanings not in the superficialities of overt behaviour, but in the unconscious depths of human motivation ..... never before have men known so much about the human spirit, and never before have they been more eager to discover the quintessentials of human personality."

In these words Dr. Beran Wolfe offers us at once the need for and the explanation of his well-known work in the field of dynamic psychology—"How To Be Happy Though Human"—which Routledge & Kegan Paul have just reprinted. The author, a noted psychologist, explains in this stimulating work how the delicate human machine may be kept smoothly running, and in the course of the discussion he touches on nearly every important problem—physical, mental, emotional and sexual—that affects man in his everyday life.

The book has been dedicated to that doyen of modern psychology — Alfred Adler, the legitimate father of the inferiority complex — and throughout it, the Alderian fiat runs high. With the Viennese physician's classification of human beings according to the sense organs that dominate their psychic point of view, and with his conclusions regarding organ inferiorities and their psychic compensations, Beran Wolfe is in full agreement. In fact in the sphere of the inferiority complex as it affects living as a fine art, his work is not so much an attempt at originality, but rather an effort at crystallization in simple terms for the layman of the "organ jargon" and psychiatric obscurantism of Adler's epoch-making work.

THE DIVERGENCE

The author's acceptance of the Individual Psychology of the Adlerian school and his divergence from Freud and the psycho-analysts is nowhere better seen than in his treatment of sex.

Like all modern psychiatrists Beran Wolfe realises the importance of sex; but he holds that the Freudian psycho-analysts have made a mistake in believing that all human problems derive from maladjustments of the sexual life. For him the sexual problem is only one aspect of the general problem of human adjustment to the world in which we live, and if there can be no substitution of sex, there can be no sublimation of it either.

With Adler he also believes in the unity of all neurotic behaviour and is more interested in the dynamic task of knowing the purpose or goal of the neuroses rather than in static investigation on Freudian lines of the cause and origin of neuroses.

The inferiority complex neuroses, sexual perversions and the problems of love and marriage are all fully dealt with in the book, which also includes treatment of other psychic phenomena—fear, compensation and overcompensation, character and personality, conflict and emotion, dreams, humour and the other psychic experiences.

THE SOLUTION

Finally, the author concludes that the truly happy man is always a fighting optimist and that optimism includes not only altruism, but also social responsibility, social courage and objectivity.

Men and women who are compensating for their feelings of inferiority in terms of social service, men and women who combine knowledge with kindliness, who spice their sense of humour with the zest for living, men and women who are vigorously affirming life, facing realities like adults, meeting difficulties with stoicism—in a word complete human beings, are to be found only in this category. This is the golden mean of life; this is the satisfying life. This is the way to be happy though human.

FAMILY LIFE

There is doubtless much that is controversial in the book and many readers will find it difficult to associate themselves with some of Beran Wolfe's trenchant and dogmatic views and his sweeping statements, particularly with regard to the family and the patriarchal system, both of which receive his strictest ensure. He feels that the family inhibits mental maturity and that "the construction of the social horizon by the boundaries of family life runs counter to the purpose of nature and the laws of mental health..... the family is the breeding ground of envy and jealousy, of personal ambition, of egoism, of hypersensitivity, of suspicion, and of sexual perversion." Patriarchal civilizations, he believes, "deny sexual maturity to adolescents and place insuperable obstacles in the way of normal sexual expression and contact to young adults," thus breeding neurotics in later life.

May we point out to the distinguished author that the conclusions of history, as well as the findings of anthropologists and sociologists go a long way to proving that the family is the stablest, sanest and most necessary form of social organization and time among different forms of family life, the patriarchal system has survived and spread because it has been the fittest and strongest? The author writes in a vigorous and lucid style, easily intelligible to the layman, and his views, though controversial are always stimulating. Case histories, so dearly beloved to the heart of lay readers, are included in generous abandon. The work is intended primarily for the layman interested in psychology and this accounts at once for the dogmatism and trenchancy of language and viewpoint. The style is not the style of the cautious scientist, but rather of the eloquent advocate!

A thought-provoking work in the field of modern psychology, though at the end of it one feels that in the 20th century, the only crime is being normal!

COMPREHENSIVE DOCUMENT

The Indian Constitution—the Charter of India's Freedom—is a comprehensive document and includes the most elaborate declaration of human rights so far framed by any country. All its Articles and provisions will be understood only by constitutional lawyers; hence the layman, not versed in legal intricacies, will welcome "Our Constitution"—a short brochure that summarizes in a popular but accurate manner the main features of the Constitution. It is a Ministry of Information and Broadcasting publication and is now appearing for the third time in a revised and enlarged edition.

'Man With A Wedge'

Messner in The Rochester Times-Union

It was as far back as 1922 that Mahatma Gandhi conceived the idea of a Constituent Assembly elected by the people. The idea fructified on the eve f Independence, when the Indian Independence Act established the sovereign character of the Constituent Assembly, which reassembled to assume power on behalf of the Government of India. Two years, eleven months and eighteen days later the Constitution finally emerged, comprising 395 Articles and 8 Schedules. By a recent amendment two more articles and one more schedule have been added. The Draft Plan, which was later debated clause by clause by the Constituent Assembly, stands as a monument to the efforts of six of India's most brilliant constitutional jurists—Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Messrs. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyer, T. T. Krishnamachari, Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, K. M. Munshi, and Syed Mohammed Saadullah.

The Indian Constitution envisages a secular democratic state, the largest of the existing democracies with an electorate estimated at one-twelth of the world's total population. Though they have drawn wisely on the mature experiences of the democracies, the framers have sought to avoid the defects of other constitutions and to accept only those features suitable to Indian conditions. Its aims, sought to be safeguarded by ten fundamental rights, are Justice—Social, Economic and Political; Liberty—of Thought, Expression, Belief, Faith and Worship; Equality of status and opportunity; and Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation. Its main features are sovereignty of the people, government by the people, a secular state, a federal structure and flexibility.

FOR THE LAYMAN

However, now that the first flush of enthusiasm has subsided, flaws in the constitution are becoming apparent. Amendments have had to be passed within a year; certain articles such as the one fixing the maximum quorum of the House of the People at 500 and another one prescribing a ratio of one member for every seven and a half lakhs of people are liable to be rendered contradictory of each other by the almost certain increase of population in the years to come. Again, constitutional jurists are already beginning to feel that the too elaborate enunciation of Fundamental Rights is causing unnecessary litigation and cluttering up legal work.

Of course, as President Rajendra Prasad points out in his foreword, this small booklet has no pretensions to offering authoritative opinion regarding particular points, where obviously the Articles of the Constitution itself have to be referred to. But for the layman it offers a comprehensive view and knowledge of the country's constitution.

—P. D.

SHAW THROUGH ACTOR'S EYES

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BY HENRY HEWES

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW once told Sir Cedric Hardwicke: "You have the face of a scholar and the mind of a clown." Having the soul of an actor, Sir Cedric has been able to exploit both aspects of his personality by alternating between such austere roles as Creon (in Jean Anouilh's "Antigone") and the stern father of Elizabeth Barrett (in Rudolf Besier's "The Barretts of Wimpole Street"), and such comic portrayals as Sir Toby Belch (in "Twelfth Night") and Burgess (in Shaw's "Candida").

In the latter type of part he has always hidden behind ingenious make-ups that have caused credulous theatre-goers no end of consternation in their efforts to discover who the funny old man was, writes the author in "Saturday Review."

In "Don Juan in Hell," however, the fifty-nine-year-old star is playing the comic role of the Commander without the aid of greasepaint and crepe hair, and getting his laughs from the very fact that he combines grave visage and clownish action.

●

"At first, I missed the make-up very much," admits the actor who prefers Shaw's contemplative heaven in the daytime and Shaw's sensual Hell at night, "because I am not the confident kind of actor who plays himself no matter what the role. I am timid and self-conscious and only at ease when I can take refuge behind some character. But then I realized that this was the kind of thing I had always wanted. A play where you invited the audience to play a game with you and use its imagination. By our not using make-up or scenery each person would go away from the theatre with his own picture of Don Juan, the Devil, Dona Ana, and the Commander, instead of being stuck with some imperfect conception of our devising. How many plays have seemed wonderful in rehearsal only to be destroyed by the introduction of realistic scenery and costumes which prevented the viewer from using the same imagination he was forced to use when watching the uncluttered rehearsal?"

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Sir Cedric does not wish to imply that the Drama Quartette's method of staging should be used for other plays. "The method Charles Laughton arrived at grew out of the needs of this particular script. Shaw wrote the play just as a musical composer writes a quartet for four different voices. He believed that the colour of the voice is the best method of attacking the mind and ear of an audience and he thought of a theatrical company as an orchestra.

That's why you usually find that in Shaw's plays just as soon as one tone becomes tedious, he will drop the character and let another come in. He seems to have discovered exactly how long one character can profitably speak. I timed the Devil's speech in 'Don Juan' and it runs eight minutes, which is the same time that Magnus's long speech in "The Apple Cart' and the Inquisitor's long speech in 'St. Joan' take."

In "Don Juan" the scores of the dialogue placed on music stands beside individual microphones not only give the actor business to occupy himself with, but also justify his staying in one place instead of making the usual stage moves. "Of course, we never actually read the printed dialogue, even though we do turn the pages. I think if one of us forgot a line and tried to get it from the score sheet he really would dry up." The actor also admits that most of the seemingly spontaneous laughter and "breaking up" in the play is rehearsed. However, he has no shame about such counterfeiting, because he is not of the school who believes that an actor must live his part. "A good actor is one who counterfeits the impression that the line or the action is happening for the first time. He must be a good editor, pruning out the non-essentials and showing the audience what they think they see. Whatever an actor does or says should first be indicated in his brain or lack of brain."

●

As proof of his contention that acting is a learned pattern of behavior, Sir Cedric cites an experience he had several years back when he was called on to step into his old role in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" on two days' notice. "I had played the part for more than a year in London, but I couldn't remember a line. However, I found myself clutching at an imaginary something in the area of my chest as I read the script aloud. Finally, I asked Guthrie McClintic to get me a monocle that hangs around the neck, which is what I had used in London. As soon as I put it on the whole thing came back to me."

Hardwicke doesn't share the usual actor's anathema for long runs. "The longer you run, the more you can polish your part and the more sensitive you become to the effect of your work on the audience. While he finds every audience different and some more responsive than others, the only general rule that he can draw about performances is that second nights tend to be terrible and that bad weather and bad news usually make for poorer audiences. Thus, Sir Cedric has no regrets about going on tour with the Quartette next season as planned. He likens the foursome to a group of expert bridge players. As long as they are all expert your game can't help but improve. It's only when you play with players not on your level that it disintegrates."

●

Turning to a discussion of Shaw himself, the actor, who has played many Shavian leading roles under the playwright's guidance, plainly showed his pride in their association. "When I started acting," he explained, "I shot at being another Sir Henry Irving. Those were the days when a star overwhelmed any script he played. Why, Eleonora Duse when she played Mrs. Alving in 'Ghosts' made Ibsen's play appear stupid. The thing to see was her performance. Then Shaw came in and threw out the cardboard, and all we actors had to change from the spellbinding sort of thing to a kind of acting aimed at getting the intent of the play across".

Sir Cedric believes that Shaw, because of the unusual length of his life was given an extra period following the usual three allotted to geniuses.

I'd say Shaw's first period was

(Continued on Page 23 Col 1)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

WE had a novel experience the other day. At the Bal Bhavan children clustered around a radio set, and they heard from it their own voices and their friends'. "That's me speaking," Bal would say, "Listen to my voice", Lila would whisper. "Dada is speaking like a small child—slowly and broken Marathi," Lalita remarked.

In the morning quite a crowd of children had gathered in the Entertainment Hall to participate in and to witness the "Gamat Jamat" Children's Programme recorded by the All India Radio. It was later relayed the same hearing, and that was the broadcast children were listening to with rapt attention. In the morning as well as in the evening children were, indeed, full of merriment and excitement. Rightly they were in their own elements.

"Balkoba"—as Shri Bal Kudatkar is familarly known to the vast Marathi—speaking boys and girls—radio listeners of the Children's Hour, his Associate Producer Shri Joshi "Master," and the In-Charge of Marathi Programmes Shri K. S. *Gogte, as well as* Shri Jathar, the Assistant Director, who *came for a short while though*—felt all at home in the atmosphere of the Bal Bhavan, amidst a swarm of children.

AT THE BAL BHAVAN

Balkoba's commentary of the Children's Centre was very interesting, and I am sure the present members began to realise its beauties more—and the mouths of those children who had not been attending the Bal Bhavan must have been watering—as they listened to his charming description. In his talk he appropriately quoted Sant Tukaram: "Were I only a child what bliss would be in store!"

The children's programme consisted of a chorus song "Beautiful Temple" rendered by the group of boys and girls lustily and sung with a great gusto. In another feature, four youngsters—Bal, Lila, Suniti and Joglekar—advised that school "Government" should in fact be run by the children themselves. "Why should the teachers make a big secret of everything concerning examinations? — asked the leader-child. There were also two short stories related by Asha and Ashok.

Besides, Kumari Jaishree Karpe and Shri Vishvanath Hirve had a word or two to say in praise of the activities conducted and facilities provided at the Bal Bhavan. They said that the programme of "education and entertainment" was being well handled at this place situated in the midst of wonderful natural surroundings—with sea opposite and a lovely garden all around. All are joyous—and one certainly feels very happy there!

CHILD WELFARE WORK

In Free India the child must be given the best possible attention and care. In him lies the country's hope, security and happiness. We must adopt the slogan 'Everything best for the child!'

Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, the pioneer organization in child welfare movement in this country, expresses similar philosophy in its following basic principles:—

1. To make children as happy as possible, and to let them develop by themselves, by supplementing their home and school activities;

2. The advancement of education of children, the spread of all kinds of useful knowledge among them, and generally to work for the physical, mental and moral welfare of children;

3. Relief of orphans and defective children, their rescue from being exploited by beggars, and separating children from their diseased parents, such as lepers, etc., by the establishment, maintenance *and conduct of Orphanages, Children's* Welfare Centres, Child Guidance Clinics, and by all other lawful means possible;

4. Prevention of cruelty to children, and securing the passage of *beneficial legislation for children.*

To achieve these goals, India needs an army of professionally trained as well as voluntary social workers who with their enlightened understanding may help children of our country to grow into healthy and constructive citizens.

TRAINING COURSE

For quite some time to come, there will be shortage of adequately trained professional social workers. Good-hearted, sincere and socially conscious lay persons will have to carry the major burden of responsibility for promoting the child welfare movement. Good heart and enthusiasm are essential for social work. But these qualities alone are not enough. They must be supplemented by adequate knowledge and understanding of the problem. Social work without proper theoretical background may lead to blind practice. There must be the synthesis of theory and practice.

With a view to enabling voluntary social workers to gain sufficient knowledge for doing adequate justice to their efforts in social work, the Balkan-ji-Bari has evolved a short training course in child welfare which will commence on Saturday, the 20th September, 1952, and will last for three months. The organisers realise that a three months' evening course is too short a one to qualify a worker to carry on work independently or to seek a paid job, but it is intended to give a good background to those who have interest and aptitude to carry on voluntary work.

The course will be conducted by specialists in Child Psychology, Children's Health, Handicapped Children and Recreation Activities. There will also be practical work carried on under the guidance of experienced supervisors. Observation visits to various Child Welfare Agencies will be arranged during the course. A certificate will be awarded to the successful trainees. Full particulars and the prescribed application forms may be obtained from the General Secretary, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, "Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, whom the applications should reach latest on the 17th September 1952. It is hoped that many an interested person will take full advantage of this opportunity provided for an adequate training in theory and practice of child welfare work.

HELPING THE HANDICAPPED

Ten-year-old Freddie Wilson wanted, more than anything else, to be a Boy Scout. He talked about it constantly to his parents, his sisters, the children in his neighbourhood in the sunny western city of Reno, Nevada.

"When I get to be a Boy Scout....," he would declare.

But Freddie is a spastic cripple who spends most of his time in bed. And Scouts are strong, husky boys. So Freddie's burning desire fluttered and all but went out. He gave up hope.

Yet today Freddie is a member of one of the most unusual Boy Scout troops in the world.

Along with two dozen other boys who are the victims of crippling disease and accident, he belongs to a troop that is composed solely of handicapped youngsters.

This new version of Scout work sprang from the experience of a man who saw his own son stricken by disease as a child and subsequently deprived of the experiences of normal boyhood.

When Walter Parson's only son, Bill, was six, he began to suffer from a creeping paralysis. For the past twenty years, Bill has been confined to a hospital cot and wheel chair.

Walter Parson's work with the U.S. Government took him all over the world, and he saw youngsters like Bill who were sentenced by disease and accident to be shut-ins. He was determined to take steps to brighten their long days. After his retirement, he became the local Assistant Commissioner for Boy Scouts.

Sweet Little Kiddie

Sister Rekha is a sweet little kid by whose talking you can never get tired.

The Lone Pine Tribe No. 110 of the Boy Scouts, organised in 1949 with five shut-in boys, is the result of Parson's sympathy, vision and determination. Parson has had the further satisfaction of seeing the shut-in tribe idea spread to other parts of the United States and abroad.

"A LONE PINE"

"Each boy is a lone pine," he says, "living his own circumscribed life and learning to stand alone." A Boy Scout pennant bearing the insignia of a single pine tree such as grows on the Sierra Nevada Mountains near Reno hangs in the room of each member of the tribe, a constant reminder of that challenge.

Not only can the shut-ins become Boy Scouts, but they can also qualify for different badges, and even become Eagle Scouts, the highest achievement of Scouting.

Despite their handicaps, the shut-in Scouts have earned an impressive number of merit badges in safety, personal health, public health, citizenship, carpentry, first aid, home repairs, music, leatherwork, telegraphy, stamp collecting, making model airplanes and even swimming.

The boys' physicians approve of Scout membership for their patients and find the Lone Tree Tribe one of their best helpers in restoring the physical and mental health of their charges.

While the shut-ins cannot meet physically to hold meetings, they are linked together by specially arranged radio programmes in their honour whenever one of their members wins a merit badge.

Twice a year the boys get together away from their own homes. Each spring, they attend a special religious service and each summer they are guests at a circus brought to Reno by the Shriners, a national organisation with aids crippled children through sponsorship of medical programmes and hospital facilities.

Many of the boys get well enough to live a more normal life and often quickly join another Scout troop—one for the psysically able. The shut-in tribe idea has provided handicapped boys with a new purpose in life.

NOT THE SAME

Billy had been sent round to get his father a new white collar.

"What kind?" asked the salesman. "Something like mine?"

The boy shook his head dubiously.

"I'm sure Father would like a clean one," he said.

VANITY BAGS FOR MEN

Australian aborigines have their travelling, shopping, and vanity bags; they are called "dilli bags." Made of rushes, or of coarse grass, split and then softened with hot ashes, these bags are in all sizes

The vanity bags, it should be noted, are carried by the men. They usually, contain a piece of white clay, some red paint, a lump of fat, a honey rag, and a hair comb, all of which they use to "beautify" themselves.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

All are most welcome to join this premier All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada — "Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

Dada will be glad to receive also your attempts in writing stories, games, tricks, smiles, etc., and if found suitable, they will be published in this "Corner". Please write your contributions in legible hand and on one side only of the paper. Well, so long, and we meet again next week!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

Bal Bhavan children on the AIR (left) and the audience (right) lustily cheering them.